The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,289.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. "HIMALAYA," 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander F. Corfon, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on TUESDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The HIMALAYA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 38 First-class Passengers and 10 Second-class.

The HIMALAYA will leave Kurrachee on Saturday the 25th September 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, and on MONDAY, the 20th idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.	Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY Sept. 2	Leaves Negapatam ... 14
„ Carwar ... 4	„ Pondicherry ... 15
„ Mangalore ... 6	„ Madras ... 17
„ Cannanore ... 6	„ Masulipatam ... 18
„ Tellicherry ... 6	„ Cocanada ... 19
„ Calicut ... 7	„ Vizagapatam ... 20
„ Beypore ... 7	„ Bimlipatam ... 20
„ Cochin ... 8	„ Gopalpore ... 21
„ Alleppey ... 10	„ False Point ... 22
„ Tuticorin ... 10	Arrives CALCUTTA ... 24
„ Colombo ... 11	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

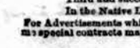
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccan Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.	Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY ... 1	Leaves BUSREH ... 22
„ Kurrachee ... 7	„ Mahomerah ... 22
„ Guader ... 7	„ Fao ... 22
„ Jask ... 9	„ Bushire ... 24
„ Bunder Abbas ... 10	„ Baharein ... 25
„ Linga ... 12	„ Linga ... 29
„ Bushire ... 14	„ Bunder Abbas ... Oct. 1
„ Fao ... 16	„ Muscat ... 3
„ Mahomerah ... 16	„ Kurrachee ... 9
„ Bahreh ... Arrive 17	Arrives BOMBAY ... 11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 983 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA, and on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	34	23	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDUS, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

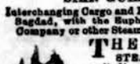
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.



THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be dispatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Bandages, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office;

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	14th	Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th	Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	28th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

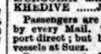
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is endorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th August, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday, 10th Sept. Wednesday, 6th Oct.
MACEDONIA	...	...	
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	10th Nov.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Boselli, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, Carriage, Horses &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c. the property of W. F. Peel, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR LEATHER STRAPPING.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd September, at 2 P.M. Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public Auction, at their rooms,

420 lbs. Superior Leather strapping	2½	inches	
417 „	„	„	3 „
387 „	„	„	3½ „
127 „	„	„	4 „

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASING FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

On SATURDAY the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of New Valuable Books, such as, Popular Standard Works, including, The circle of the Sciences, Kenny Meadows' Shakspeare, the French empire, Chinese empire, Belgium, the Rhine, Italy, &c., England's Battles by Sea and Land, Life and Times of Wellington, Beauties of Moore, Royal Drawing room table book. History of England, Charles Knight's Natural History, Kitto's pictorial Sunday Book, Dictionary Cyclopædia, &c. &c.

Also a small collection of First class line and other engravings, after Willkie, Winterhelter, Etty, Maclise, Calcott, Leslie, Hyster, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness" a Stylish English built Waggart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheeled Dog cart with movable head, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fa t-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a erviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpogrly Hill.

On THURSDAY the 16th Sept mber, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Mr. Ivy John, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE..

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Ho me, Military Square, Fort:—

5 cases Paper, 3 bales T. Cloth, 3 cases best Eau de Cologne 2 bales Navy Canvas, 2 cases black woollen cloth, 1 care sarries, 4 cases bacon in tins 2 cases French Mustard, 2 casks glassware, 1 casecolour, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd September, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 case of socks and gurney frocks.
Cases of tooth an nailbrushes, buggee whips and reins, guncaps and powder flasks.
A quantity of white mulls and longcloths.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases white shirtings damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alteration he service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected. up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ENTOMOLOGY.

ISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case	Rs.	16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—		
Slender, No. 13 1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
„ 14 1 „ „ „		4 0
„ 17 ¾ „ „ „		5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 1 in „ „		2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets		5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 600 H.P., Captain J. Reeves, will be despatched for HONGKONG on THURSDAY, 2nd September, calling at Colombo and Singapore.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Wholesale Quarterly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE HAVAS AGENCY OF PARIS.—NOTICE.—The above Company is now prepared to ACCEPT MESSAGES AT ONE WORD and upwards for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND. Registrations can be effected and Rates obtained on application at the Company's Offices.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager Eastern Branch.

Elphinstone Circle, September 1st 1875.

IRISH LINEN TABLE FURNITURE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

NO. 502½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fern and Ivy Leaf Centre, Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 139, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, small Vine Leaf and large Medallion Centre, with Scroll Pattern, Vine Leaf and Fruit Border, Rs. 13.

NO. 352½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Centre of Sprays of Fancy Flowers, Handsome Border of Roses and Passion Flowers, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fern and Blue Bell Centre, with Handsome Border of Blue Bells and Passion Flowers, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 71½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, well-covered Centre, Scroll of Fuschias and Leaves, Border to Match, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fancy Scroll and Greek Striped Centre, with Border of Flowers and Ivy, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Handsome Scroll Pattern of Ferns and Ivy interwoven, Pretty Border to Match, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 360½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Vine Leaf Centre, with Fancy Border of Strawberries and Flowers, Rs 12-8.

NO. 249, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Lilly of the Valley Centre, with wide Border of Rosebuds and Daisies. Rs. 13.

NO. 335½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Ivy Leaf Centre, Handsome Border of Cornflowers, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 603½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Centre of various kinds of Ferns and Pretty Border of Roses and Lillies, with Greek Edge, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 183½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Broad Flowered Stripes, Plain and Watered alternately with very Handsome Border of various Flowers, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 40, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fancy Star Centre with Vandyke Border, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 195½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Flowered Band Centre, with very Handsome running Border, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 669½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square Geometrical and Vine Leaf Centre, Scroll Work Border of Fancy Flowers, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 433½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Stars and Striped Centre, with Vine Border with Forget-me-Nots, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 637½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Antique Scroll Pattern, with Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 192½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Strawberry Centre, with Handsome Border of Rosebuds and Dahlias, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 32½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, well-covered Centre, of Full Blown Roses and Buds and Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 333½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Centre of Wild Roses, with wide Border of Flowers and Fruit, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 3508, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Rose Leaf Centre, with Pretty Running Border of Convolvuli, Rs. 16.

NO. 620½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, alternate Stripes of Flowers and Grecian Pattern and very Handsome Border of Roses, Rs. 16.

NO. 217½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Ivy Leaf Centre, with Ivy Leaf and Fern Border, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 139, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, small Vine Leaf and large Medallion Centre, with Scroll Pattern, Vine Leaf and Fruit Border, Rs. 13-8.

NO. 459½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Fleur de Lys Centre, Scroll Border of Ivy Leaves and Roses, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 510½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Geometrical Centre, with Border to Match. Rs. 8-8.

Napkins to match most of the above.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 AND 9, CHURCHGATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS, &c. and the popular Burlesque on Vincent Wallace's Romantic Opera,

MARITANA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Season Tickets may be had by arrangements.

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 P.M.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1875.—THE COUPON due 15th October next is PAYABLE on and after 1st September at Rs. 3-15 per BOND on FULLY PAID UP STOCK, and at Rs. 1-15-0 on INSTALMENT PAPER.

THOS. PAYN,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, 31st August 1875.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the DUTY of 5 PER CENT. ad valorem imposed under the Indian Tariff Act 1875 on RAW COTTON, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into British India, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be considered expedient.

Members of the Mercantile Community, European and Native, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 1st September 1875.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES FORTY FIVE PER SHARE will be PAID on and after the 7th of September 1875 to the SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES STOOD on the REGISTER on 30th August, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

HOLDERS of QUARTER SHARES will receive a proportionate DIVIDEND on pres nting their RECEIPTS, but Shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present FOUR QUARTER SHARE RECEIPTS, in order that a CERTIFICATE for ONE SHARE may be issued.

Those Shareholders who have not yet EXCHANGED OLD CERTIFICATE FORMS for NEW are requested to do so.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st August 1875.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Matter intituled "In the matter of an Act of Parliament passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria cap 96 intituled "An Act for better securing trust funds and for the relief of Trustees," and in the matter of the TRUSTS of JOHN SOLOMON HALL'S ASSURANCE on the LIFE of FREDERICK MOUAT deceased. An Enquiry has been directed and is now being prosecuted in the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins who were the next of kin according to the Statutes for the Distribution of Intestate Estates of Frederick Mouat and his wife Mrs. Mouat respectively or either of them liv ng at the time of the time of the dea h of either or both of them as the case may be and whether any of such next of kin are since dead and if so who is or are their legal personal representative or representatives respectively. Now all persons claiming to be NEXT of KIN of the said FREDERICK MOUAT who died in London in or about the month of December 1826 and of Mrs. MOUAT his widow who also died in India in or about the year 1855 are by their Solicitors on or before the 30th day o October 1875 to come in and prove his or their claim, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. THURSDAY the 11th day o November 1875 at 12 of the clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 30th day of August 1875.

E. W. WALKER Chief Clerk
TILLEARD GODDEN & HOLME Solicitors
34 Old Jewry London.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by an experienced ENGLISH-WOMAN, a situation as MAID or NURSE to accompany a lady or take entire charge of Children to England. Unexceptional references can be given. Address "E. V.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NOTICE.—THE MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the late Mr. JAMES DOUGALL will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises of the Mofussil Press Company at Oomrawutee at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875.

The property consists of Furniture, Guns, Electro-plate, Stores, Books and 92 bales of Cotton.

TERMS—CASH.

C. HORDERN,
Deputy Commissioner Oomrawuttee District.
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Oomrawuttee, 26th August 1875

CARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September 1875 at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th till 14th September 1875, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Parramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, silk complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jacket's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Sh

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 31st August 1875.

To-DAY has again been a partial native holiday and business here has consequently been very slack. In Cotton there has been next to nothing doing and imports are equally dull.

From home the telegrams are quiet, Reuter's closing message of yesterday reporting almost no change of any kind. The Liverpool Cotton Market is called quiet but steady, the sales for the day being 12,000 bales, spot prices unaltered with the exception only of G. F. Ginned Broach which is quoted ¼d. per lb. higher. This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales.

Yesterday's telegram from New York reports Mid Uplands on the spot ⅞ cent per lb. lower, but this is about made up by an advance of ¼ in Exchange on London. To-day's receipts at the ports were 1,700 bales against the same quantity last year. Futures to-day at New York are 1/16 lower.

General Produce in London yesterday was unaltered in every respect.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¼. French Rentes at 104¾.

No change in the rates of discount and interest was made at to-day's Bank of Bombay meeting, but the fact will have no effect on the Money Market which is now too easy to be altered by anything short of some unexpected movement outside of the ordinary influences.

In STERLING EXCHANGE transactions continue limited and rates are unaltered in every way. Bar Silver in London has recovered to 56 11/16d. per oz, but against this there is advice of a large shipment of dollars from China. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9d. 13-16 per rupee.	
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. ¼	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 10d. ¼	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d. 3-16	"

On Calcutta no transactions have transpired.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is still a strong enquiry but at unchanged values, say :—Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours and a half, Rs. 102¼ ; Fives and a half, Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE MARKET is extremely quiet, and with the exception of a slight enquiry for Bank of Bombay shares, we do not hear of anything doing.

COTTON is quiet at nominal rates, the native holidays preventing actual business resulting.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-5 to £2-6-3 by steamer for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS show no change of any kind, and until the holidays are over, we cannot look for an active demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Shares.	Nominal Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92½
40,000	100	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	698½
5,180	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
80,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	113
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6000	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,253
5000	2,500	all	200	Allia ce Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,450
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,400
2400	125	100	Broach Mills	160	
800	1,000	150	...	Colaba Spinning	800
1,250	1,000	all	100p.c	Dharamsy Spinning ...	1,170
1,500	1,000	all	100p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	925
3,400	1,000	all	100p.c	Great Eastern	1,035
1,000	1,000	all	100	Hindustan S. W. Co. ...	910
720	1,000	all	100p.c	Jeeraj Balloo Mills	1,065
800	...	Nil	...	Khandeish Spinning	820
3,500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	980
800	...	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,800	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,075
2,000	1,000	all	100p.c	Manockjee Spinning.....	1,110
1,000	625	all	50p.c	Oriental	645
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of W. lespinning	630
11,000	1,400	all	200	Scoonbe Sea Spinning ...	939
800	1,000	250	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For shares for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co. 1,135
1,000	...	...	...	Fcree Land & Pier Co. Ld 95
1,700	2,000	2,000	p.c.	Mazagon Land 625
5,000	1,000	all	15 do	Port Canning Land Company, Limited 215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	2187	50	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 250
£4	109	14	6	Do. New 220 Shares..... 126
£20	66	13	6	Ditto 72
£20	24	13	1	do. Ditto 32
100	1,000	do.		B.B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	218	100	75	do. New Shares..... 220

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co.'s s. s. DIDO, 776 tons, Captain I. Inchiostri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, &c., on 31st May last, with the following cargo. From Trieste.—13 packages piece goods, 1 case piano, 4 packages medicine, 3 packages ironware, 64 packages beer, 108 packages wine, 2 packages provisions, 329 packages paper, 37 packages color, 12 packages glassware, 13 cases glass beads, 4 packages goods, 2 cases books, 3 packages lamps, 12 cases looking glasses, and 23 cases goldware. From Constantinople.—1 package specie, 1 case attar, 2 packages books, and 1 barrel olive oil. From Suez.—2 cases copper utensils. From Aden.—44 bales drills, 1 bag and 173 pieces spelter, and 44 packages gum. From Jeddah.—65 packages gum, 151 packages leather, and 73 packages specie. She brought the following passengers :—Mrs. E. Bell, Mr. Mirza Nael Khan, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE s. s. KILBARNY, 1,060 tons, Captain H. O. Neill, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Hongkong, August 10th, with eight deck passengers, From Hongkong.—1,542 packages tea, 187 cases glass bangles, 1,140 bags sugar, 1,429 cases fire-crackers, 1,896 packages sugarcandy, 33 flower pots, 1,416 packages Chinaware, 5 669 jars, 277 packages silk, 2 bales silk pieces goods, 400 cases cassia, 50 bags copper cash, 451 cases preserves, 8 cases glass beads, 32 cases Chilan roots, 9 cases pictures, 69 packages matting, 8 boxes cassia oil, 2 boxes vermilion, 11 packages brass nails, 100 bags galingal, 6 boxes gold leaves, 1 box Sovereign, 10 packages wax, 20 packages camphor, 2 cases trunks, 8 cases paper, 1 box white copper, 5 cases picture frames, 6 boxes fans, 3 cases picture glass, and 16 cases umbrellas. From Singapore.—53 bags pepper, 8 cases nutmegs, 2 cases mace nutmegs, 1 case camphor, 200 cases benzoine, 115 bags lac, 102 cases China roots, 178 cases tea, 150 baskets gambier, 1 case garrowood, 124 packages sandalwood, 2 cases mace, 20 bags China cubebs, 3 bundles matting, 60 packages silk, 250 baskets dammer, 5 boxes cayaputtee oil, 1,700 pieces sandal—wood, 50 bags sago, 10 packages aniseed, and 3 quantity of rattans.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	
31	Dido (s).....	Ischiostri	Trieste,	Aug 1.
	St. Bernard	Tulloch	Moulmein,	
	Mongolia(s).....	Coleman	London,	Aug 13.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Minerva Bird, to Trieste, &c.

Jessie Teazer, to Malabar Coast and Tuticorin.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
June 9 Victoria, s, Scherer, from Zeila.
July 21 Futtell Burry, sbl, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Aug. 8 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
9 Sultan, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.
12 Napier, ship, Bygott, from Shields.
14 Livarno, s, Cruciani, from Sea.
16 Ida, s, Johnson, from Cardiff.
16 Ewing Tay, B. M. S., Powell, from Perim.
16 Javad, s, Demoro, from Shabar.
17 Volhen, s, Spandau, from Bombay.
18 Bokhara, s, Ancerso-, from outhampton.
19 Caduceus, s, Jas Dag, from Batavia.
19 Prince Hendrik, s, Broat, from Batavia.
19 Cashmere, s, Raimon, from Foochow.
19 Persia, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.
20 Hooghly, s, Gauvain, from Shangahi.
20 Dido, s, Inchiostri, from Trieste.
22 Vixen, s, Fitt, from Bombay.
23 Synagoge, s, Reyno dson, from Bombay.
23 Verbena, s, Wang, from Bombay.
24 St. O ss, s, Pederson, from Newcastle.
25 Zerbino, s, Desdney, fr m Bombay.

DEPARTURES,

Aug. 18 Teheran, s, Johnson, to Bombay.
18 Bokhara, s, Anderson, to Calcutta.
18 Ethiopia, s, Jaska, to Amsterdam.
19 Prince Hendrik, s, Be at, to Amsterdam.
19 Olamin Castle, s, Ramon, to London.
20 Volhen, s, Spandau, to Trieste.
20 Crease P T, s, Jollic, to Toulon.
20 Hooghly, s, Gauvain, to Marseilles.
22 Sedo, s, Sanborn, to Rangoon.
22 Ida, s, Inchiostri, to Bombay.
23 Vixen, s, Fitt, to Liverpool.
23 Ripon, s, Reynoldson, to Southampton.
23 Perana, s, Waring, to Liverpool.
26 Zerbino, s, Dewdney, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Tyrone, schooner, Nicholson, from Zeila.
Futtell Burry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.
Napier, ship, Bygott, from Shields.
Livarno, s, Cruciani, from Sea.
Ewing Tang, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Javad, s, Demoro, from Shabar.
Persia, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.
St. Olat, s, Pederson, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 8 cases varnish, M M Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 11 cases candles, The L A & A Co.
Mozaich s, 3 cases hardware, Rogers and Co.
Clara 18 cases window glass, Sorabjee Nowrosjee ; 30 cases champagne, Rustomjee Pranjia.
Theron s, 1 bottle quicksilver, Hejtoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 3 cases saffron, L Sherman and Co.
Talbot s, 4 packages medicine, Rogers and Co ; 4 cases Marble paper, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s, 200 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cowarjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia, 25 cases brandy, W Nicol and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 257 bales cotton, Scoop and Co.
Rhodolia s, 502 cwts goats hair, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 150 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 28 bales wool, Coorsee Khetsee ; 55 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 185 bales wool, Finlay, Scott, and Co ; 36 bales wool, Premjee Peroe ; 40 bales wool, Chrundass Chiterbhoor ; 75 bales cotton, Khimjee Lucksmedass & Co ; 260 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co ; 28 bales wool, Poonja Nurse ; 901 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 130 bales cotton, Hall Brothers ; 55 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee.
Zante (s), 130 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, and 5,000 cwts and 32 lbs gingelly seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Scarns, Hobart & Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet (s), 7½ cwts tamarind, 1½ cwts cardamums, and 56 lbs cambayatone Carmally Tyebally ; 4½ cwts cloves, and 10 cases cassia M M Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 28 cwts byssalite, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Poona ; 74 bundles sharkfins, Lallubhoy Khakey ; 33 bundles sharkfins, Hajee Esau ; 15 cases sharkfins, Verjee Nanjee ; 100 cwts samaldstone, and 12 bales twist, Ebram Noordin & Co ; 16 cwts samaldstone, Natha Baychund ; 52½ b roken chaes, 41 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, and 24 bales twist, Currimiboy Ebram ; 71 cwts copiats, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 27 cwts copiats, S N Talatee ; 18 bales twist, Vahadass Manchund ; 90 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.
Teheran (s), 53 chests opium, Jairathboy Peerbhoy ; 24 bales twist, Hajee Haroon Hajee Ahoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran (s), 10½ chests opium, Ramchund Jaichund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Lock, Major, Bombay 103th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Becher, Colonel, Bombay 26th Regt N I, from leave, to Surat.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 21, 1875.)

Mr H E M Impey, Extra-Asst Comr, transferred to Hoshangabad, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 14th inst.

Mr R H Finch, C S, Asst Comr, transferred from Chanda to Nimar, and to cver charge of his duties at the former station on the 17th instant, before noon.

Fourteen day's subsidiary leave of absence is granted to Mr D Carnduff, Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, from the 4th Oct nex , or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn-Major F Cullen, M D, Civil Surgn of Hoshangabad, transferred to Nimar, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of the Nimar Dist, from Surgn Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn, on the 20th inst before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Penny, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Wardha Valley Railway, to which he has been attached as a temporary arrangement, and is posted to the Hoshangabad Division Buildings and Roads, to which branch he was originally appointed by the Govt of India.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 26.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Birch, Treasury Officer, Bahawalpur State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th August 1875.

Mr S S Thorburn, Settlement Office, Bannu, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 16th August, the unexpired portion (one day) of the privilege leave granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 983, dated 21st May 1875, is hereby cancelled.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Asst Comr, Rohtak, his appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th August 1875, vice Mr C L Tupper, offg as Under-Secy to Government.

Mr F C Canning, Asst Settlement Officer, Gurgaon, has obtained privil ge leave of absence for thirty-nine days, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th August 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C M Rivaz, Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the the forenoon of the 17th August 1875.

Mr G H Barnes, Offg Settlement Officer, Rohtak, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, during Mr. Rivaz's absence on leave.

Maulvie Imam-ud-Din, Inspectress of Schools, Lahore Circle, obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Augist 1875.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, Muzaffargarh, in "Government Gazette Order No 2,918, dated 5th August 1875, is extended to sixty-one days.

Dr J Ferguson, Civil Surgeon, Gujarat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-three days, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th July 1875.

The Rev A M Beasley, Chaplain of Nowshera has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days, with effect from the 18th August 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, to appoint Mr Henry Aiken Anderson, Asst Comr Rohtak to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependences.

Surgn J T B Bookey, 6th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Hissar, in addition to his ot er duties, with effect from the 16th June 1875, during the absence on leave of W Jackson on three months' leave.

Mr J D Tyndale, Offg Deputy Comr, Muzaffargarh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-nine days, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th Aug 1875.

Mr F Fizelle, Asst Comr, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comr of that district, during Mr Smith's absence on leave.

Capt G E Macpherson, Asst Comr, held charge of the current duties in the office of Depy Comr of Hissar, from the 5th to the 31st March 1875, during the temporary absence of Maj W G Waterfield.

"Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 2,169, dated 1st June 1875, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and changes are made with effect from the dates specified :—

Consequent on the transfer of Mr D H Hunter, Mr D H Hunter Offg Dist Supdt, 4th grade, reverted to Offg Asst Dist supdt Mr T A O'Connor, Asst Dist Supdt, 2nd class, 1st grade, officiated as Dist supdt, 4th grade, with effect from 12th July 1875.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr H W Jackson, Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, officiated as Dist Supdt, 4th grade, with effect from 9th July 1875.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr H Beck, Mr D E McCracken Asst District Supdt, Offg 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to Offg 1st class, 2nd grade, Mr C G W Hastings, Asst District Supdt, Offg 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to offg 1st class, 3rd grade, with effect from 31st July 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Order is confirmed :—

Sirdar Ghazi Khan Station Order dated 1st August 1875, appointing Capt T Shepherd, 4th Punjab Cavy, Station Staff Officer, vice Captain L C Daniell, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Y Yule, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is reduced to the 3rd grade from this date.

Mr F J Moron, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 1st Division Umballa and Loodiana, has obtained six months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 28.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R DeG Naylor, 1st Asst Supt of he 1st grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for f ur months under Section 3 of supplement e of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of 25 h July 1875.

This cancels Notifi ation No. 26 of 13th August 1875.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr K Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, has been granted by the offg Dpy Direc r, Persian Gulf Telegraph, six months' leave of absence on pr vate affairs, with effect from the 12th July 187 , o such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under section 5, and subsidiary leave not exceeding forty days under Sections 10 and 11 of Su plement e of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

Mr J B Pinto, Clerk, Traffic Manager's Office, has been granted by the Acting Depty Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave of absence, under Section 12, supplement e of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 3rd S pt 1875, or such subsequent date as he can be spared.

Mr Fredrick Pont, Cable Clerk, 1st grade, has been granted by the Acting Dpy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, five months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 17th August, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under Section 5, and four months' subsidiary leave under Sections 10 and 11 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Mr J D LaTouche and Maj H M Repton, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Comr of Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 5th Aug 1875.

With reference to Notification No 446, dated 8th July last, Capt G H L Greenfield and Maj C H Clay, respectively delivered over, and received charge of the office of Cantonment Mag, Deolee, on the forenoon of the 3rd Aug 1875.

AGENCY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt G F Blowers, Offg Political Asst, 1st class, and Depy Bheel Agent, Maunpore, availed himself on the 15th instant of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 992, dated 21st July 1875.

Captain A W Roberts, Political Asst, 1st class, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, Offg Cantonment Mag, Morar, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 6th Septr 1875.

Messrs R L Gilbert and J H McRae, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over, and received, charge of the Northern Road Division on the afternoon of the 14th August 1875.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Upper Subordinat Ast from the 27th June 1875, vice Mr A Hackett, Superintendent, 2nd grade who has been granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate in Notification No 86 of the 7th August 1875 :—

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Mr R McA Moir, Asst Conservator of Forests, Ajmere and Mairwarra, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on 1st May 1875 and returned to duty on 1st August 1875.

Leave—Major C H Clay, Comdt, Deolee Irregular Force, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No 1539-1183, dated 17 ult, on the 6th inst.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Joseph Michael Kennedy is appointed as Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 19th inst, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr J Low, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be a Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.

Mr C H McA Fee, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be a Surveyor of the 4th Grade.

Mr W Oldham, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 8th Sept 1875.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr R D Farrell Surveyor, 4th Grade, attach d to No 1 or Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 6th July 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Fardley Gastrell, Asst Supt of Rev Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed three months' special leave of absence, from the 1st instant, under Financial Dept Notification No 49, dated 9th Janua y 1869, to study the native language.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Six weeks' privilege leave has been granted to 4th grade Ex-Engr Mr W H Johnson, C S, attached to the Fort William Div sion, Military Works, of which he availed himself from the forenoon of 16th August 1875.

Lieut Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade 2nd Rawalpindi Division, Mili ary Works, return d from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No 780 of the 22nd April on the 11th instant.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr A J Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, transferred, in Govt of India P W Dep tment Notification No 511 dated 10th Sept 1874, to the Engr Est under the Director of State Railways, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt H Pe hune, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr C W Thynne, Engr-in-Chief Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted one months' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail him elf of it.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J P Vansittart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, made over charge of the Seventh Sub-Division, Baraagar Division, to Mr W A Bell, Asst Engr, on the forenoon of the 2nd August 1875 and left Ruttam for British Burmah on he 3rd idem, in pursuance of Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 236, dated 17th May 1875.

SCINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W C Rennie, Ex Engr, No 2 Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 23rd instant (forenoon).

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Captain A. G. Bagbie, Offg Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guarante d Railways at Calcutta made over charge of his office to Mr F P Quinlan, As t Examiner of Railway Accounts, on the forenoon of the 16th August 1875.

Mr F Morrison received charge of the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, from Mr F P Quinlan, on the forenoon of the 17th August 1875.

BENGAL VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C J DeBretton, Temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, has granted twenty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd instant.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr D F Hogarth, Ex Engr 2nd grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 16th Aug 1875, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Gazette Notification No 1193, dated 28th June 1875.

Referring to Director of State Railways Notification No 65, dated 13th April 1875, posting Mr F M Weston, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to this project, that officer reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of 14th August 1875 having been relieved of his duties o the Godavery Works on the afternoon of 24th Ju e 1875. The period between these two dates included in one month's privilege leave granted to him in Gazette Notification No 1201, dated 30th June 1875, the unexpired portion of which, viz., nine days, is hereby cancelled at his request.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

With reference to Notifica ion No 50 of 25th June Mr S Finney, Asst Engr, No 3 Rungpore Branch Division, left Baddargunj on the afternoon of the 19th July, and joined this office on the afternoon of the 26 h idem.

With reference to Notification No 69 of 3rd Aug 1875, Mr G R Clark Ex Engr, No 3 Rungpore Branch Division, joined this office on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

Mr H Voutheir, temp rary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, No 3 Rungpore Branch Division is granted three months' leave under Supplement F, Section 3, Rule I, of Civil Leave Code, from 1st May 1875.

Mr George Hawkes temporary Sub-rvisor, 1st Grade, Natur Division, is granted leave for six months without pay from the forenoon of the 1st Aug 1875.

Mr J Brom, temporary Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred temporarily from No 4 Haldibari Division, to the office of Engr-in-Chief. Mr Barron reported his departure from No 4 Division on the forenoon of the 12th Aug. This cancels the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 63 of 29th July 1875.

Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustance on the 8th April 1875.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

Mr T Rhenius to officiate as Post Master, Madras, from 2nd to 31st July 1875.

Mr B G A Boesch to officiate as Insp of Post Office, Mount Division, from 8th July to 31st August 1875.

Mr H M D Rozario to officiate as Supernumerary Inspr of Post Office attached to the Post Master General's Office, from 11th June to 10th July 1875.

Mr S M Dawes has been appointed on probation for six months from 6th May 1875 to be Inspr of Post Office, Calicut Division.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS

CARTER—August 28th, at Buxar, the wife of Philip W. Carter, of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—August 27th, at Coonoor, the wife of Mr. J. Davidson, of a daughter.

NEIL—August 24th, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Neil, Officiating Principal, Lahore Medical School, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—LOWRY—August 26th, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, Cecil Scott, to Caroline Rebecca, second daughter of R. J. Lowry, Esq., Executive Engineer, Chingleput.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—August 24th, at Agra, Henry Merryn Hutteman Wright, second son of Edmund Alexander Wright, Esq.—aged 11 months and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

For some years past the attitude of our English Government towards its servants has been one for much comment and remark. It appears as if the Chiefs of Departments, or perhaps their managing clerks, had striven, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, to emulate or exceed the domestic economies of the seaside lodging-house keeper in the matter of the maid of all work, food, and liquor. No opportunity has been lost to reduce the starvation pay of unlucky Civil Service clerks to something even lower than before. Nor has a chance ever been thrown away to render the value of the blood the soldier gives his country as small an item of national expense as possible. Smug members of the House of Commons, after luxurious dinners in the dining-room of "the best Club in London," get up in their places to urge on further miseries of a pecuniary character for the famine-stricken families of the State's poor servants, or to express their satisfaction with cruelties and hardships already inflicted on those who have no friends. But it is a question whether these honourable legislators are not countenancing, in this manner, the waste of public money that follows on the labour of discontented or inefficient officials, and whether they are not doing much more mischief than service to the nation whose best interests they affect to guard. The Public Service has, in fact, been overdone in the way of cheeseparing. Its character has been lowered in the labour market, and if we are to believe the clerks of the Civil Service at home, there is very little public spirit left among them as the consequence of biting and unnecessary economies in their Departments. The Army is no better off. According to a home paper the other day, the State pounced upon six thousand pounds, the price of the commission of Captain Clarke, 5th Dragoon Guards, who was killed by a fall from his horse at riding drill, and it has also confiscated Colonel Baker's commission, by which the War Office will annex another grateful sum of money. These are only instances of the spirit that prevails among the economising Departmentals of the day, and we greatly regret to think that the same spirit is extending to India, under the impression, perhaps, that what can be done in England can be done in India also. The ideas entertained at home of and about official salaries in India are very vague and singular together. It is thought, for instance, that nothing but incomes on a magnificent scale can compensate a man for Indian climate, and yet, at the same time, public writers and officials speak of the salaries paid to Indian servants in a grudging strain, and are never weary of expatiating on the tremendous cost of her Anglo-Indian Government to poor India! The result is that every one, from the Secretary of State downwards, is impressed with a sense of his responsibilities in the way of public economy, and the rising young official emulates the arch economist at the India Office—whoever he may be—in suggesting and carrying into effect any petty reduction that will bring his name into good odour with the powers that be. There is a story of a man who, wanting to saw a branch off a tree, sat on the wrong end of the branch and sawed his support away till he fell to the ground and broke his neck. In some such manner, the model official recommends reduction of everything everywhere even at the risk of his own prospects, which may be seriously affected in the future thereby. We wish we could say that it was zeal for the Public Service that induced this spirit of parsimony, but we cannot. It is conceit. There is a temporary gratification for some people in saving public money that had better been spent, and in the fashion of the times there is official approbation for the man who can make a rupee go as far as two rupees went before. It does not signify if public work is scamped, or badly done; if materials are cheap and nasty, and unable to stand wear and tear; if justice is delayed, or the people suffer. Economy of this sort is still economy whatever the ultimate cost, and it certainly presents a specious appearance in the annual budgets of our financiers. The spirit of the Public Service is however starved by it. Out here, as at home, State economies quickly find their way into private households, and it would be puzzling to say what devotion for the State remained in the bosom of the starving clerk on £80 a year, and threatened constantly with reductions of that pittance if not its absolute discontinuance!

We know that the notion now-a-days prevails that men are but machines, and that sentiment has nothing to do with business; nevertheless we never knew a man in private life who was successful with bad or discontented servants, and it is hard to see how the State can be any exception to this great law of labour. Pay men well, and treat men well, and their labour will be good; reverse the process and the result will be different. Certainly private employers at home are setting a bad example to Government in this matter. The brothers Cheeryble appear to have vanished for ever from the City, and the British merchant of the day offers his clerks a crust and cold water, instead of the kindness and consideration he paid them in other times. The result is embezzlements and breaches of confidence in plenty; but such is the blind selfishness of the age that men will often be seen going against their own interests in order to screw a shilling or so out of some wretch in their service. The miserable economies of masters and mistresses in London middle class life have driven Betsy Jane and Buttons to revolt, and we now see the tables turned on that vile gentility that used to starve the kitchen to make a display in the drawing-room. Petty and ill-judged saving will never produce anything but misfortune; nevertheless Governments, as well as individuals, appear deaf to the dictates of common sense, and go on screwing and saving to their own loss in the long run.

The depreciation of the rupee offers a new instance of the Government's disregard of its duties towards its servants. A memorial, we see, by the last mail, lies for signature at Messrs. H. S. King's offices in London, to beg of the Government the simple justice of an exchange at the rate of two shillings, as promised by the Company's Government, and as Lord Salisbury will probably decline to interfere, the memorial will be carried to the House of Commons, to the discredit of the Indian Government. The grievances of the Indian officers against the Government, dragged into Parliament, and argued for years to the scandal of the country, and later on the grievances of the North-West Civilians brought into the same arena, will be supplemented, we dare say, with this grievance about the rupee, which it appears to us Government should have seen to without foreign interference. People will say when they read of these things that the relations between the Indian Government and its servants must be of a very peculiar character, since the servants are always arraigning their masters before superior authority in England, and—a no less singular circumstance—are always obtaining promises of amendment from the State. So it is with the officers' *Bonus* business and with a dozen other grievances, Civil and Military. The Government of India does nothing to redress these complaints until the House of Commons forces it to act, and such a state of affairs as this can hardly be deemed to conduce to the efficiency of the Public Service in a country like India. As the Government of India is devoid of personality, it is impossible to fix the blame of this and other things on any one in particular, but unless we desire to imitate the circumlocutory and irresponsible Government of China in everything relating to public business, it would be well to charge some one official with the responsibility of economies that are continually bringing the Government of India to the bar of the House of Commons. It is a pity that under the existent condition of affairs any small bilious or officious understrapper of the State can inaugurate and effect economies in the name of Government that brings the administration into contempt for undue parsimony. There will always be such meddlers in the best regulated Governments, but in India we can afford them less than anywhere, for they damage our *prestige* with the people.

THE Russian public, as represented by their press, are making clever use of the Burmese difficulty as an argument in favour of the encroachments of Russia in Central Asia. They do not protest against England interfering in Burma, or if necessary annexing the whole of that country up to the boundary of China. They simply point to such a contingency as a proof of the necessity to which civilised nations are frequently put of annexing territory even against their will, and illustrate their position by citing the analogy of their former relations with Khiva. The *Moscow Gazette* is the principal exponent of these views, and contends that they account for the remarkable change which it thinks has recently taken place in the views of Indian politicians on the affairs of Central Asia. The guilt of the King of Burma is nothing, it says, in comparison with the provocations on the part

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 31st August.

Cholera or malignant malaria has attacked the troops located in the Fort at Allahabad. They have been moved into camp.

Communication with cantonments is inter-

[redacted] have occurred during the past

[redacted]ER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PUBLIC OPINION IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, 31st August.

The *Levant Herald* says that public opinion in Armenia is greatly excited on account of the activity of the tax collectors.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 30th August.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 28th instant.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

RAGUSA, 31st August.

All the Turkish block-houses on the Montenegrine frontier are in possession of the insurgents.

Trebigne has been reinforced by 1,000 Turkish troops.

LONDON, 30th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Sarats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¼

5 do French Rentes, 1872 ....104½

Bar Silver.. ..... 56 11/16

Arrivals—Deccan, Indus and Celestial Empire.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 31st August, 7-37 A.M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 31st August, 4 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 20 cents.

Carwar, 31st August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 5. Ther. 79. Bar. 29·93. Fall of rain 43 cents.

Mangalore, 31st August, 4 55 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S. W. Ther. max. 78, min. 73. W. B. 77 Bar. 29·78. Fall of rain 48 cents.

Tuticorin, 31st August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·82.

Vingorla, 31st August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 5 cents.

We regret to learn that Lieut.-Colonel John Gordon, 2nd in command 7th Regiment N. I., died at Dwarka on the morning of the 27th August.

Colonel Horace Browne may be expected to re-arrive in Calcutta from Shanghai in about ten days, we learn from the *Engineer*. He reports that on account of the obstructive attitude of the Chinese, little or no progress has as yet been made in the Yunan inquiry.

Mr. Simpson, who has been all over the world for the *Illustrated London News*, will represent that paper on the forthcoming Indian tour of the Prince of Wales. Some of the principal provincial newspapers are conferring with a view of sending out a correspondent to represent them jointly.

The extensive outwork designed to protect the Goalundo terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at the confluence of the Brahmapootra and Ganges was, we learn, completely swept away a few days ago. By the prompt action of the local and railway authorities, the inhabitants of Goalundo and the Company's movable property were saved.

The removal of Colonel Baker from the Army is announced in the *London Gazette* of August 13 in the following concise terms:—Half-Pay, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Valentine Baker, half-pay, late 10th Hussars, has been removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 2nd August, 1875.

The Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad, heard and decided the matrimonial suits of Edwin Jahans *vs.* his wife, respondent, and O'Brien, co-respondent, on Saturday. His Lordship gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of the marriage, and awarded Rs. 500 damages with all the costs of the suits against the co-respondent. Mr. Newton was retained for the petitioner; but failed to appear, having missed his train at Saharunpore. Mr. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law, conducted the petitioner's case with success.

In the traffic report of the Government Telegraph Department for the year 1874 75 the value of the concessions in favour of *Press* messages during the year is put down at Rs. 72,452-4, and it is significantly added that "credit has not been taken for this amount." The value of "Government and Press'" messages supplied to various officials, not named, is entered as being represented by the sum of Rs 39,992. There has been an increase in the number of messages sent of 98,629, which have given the Department an increased income of Rs. 1,71,392.

The financial results of the Irrigation Works in the Punjab for the year 1873-74, the report on which is only just issued, show a profit of 7·72 per cent. on the capital outlay, which is put down at £1,886,097, and a decrease of 1·14 per cent. from the result of the previous year. This is said to be due to an increase in the capital outlay of £106,317 and a decrease in the net receipts of £5,962. The revenue from these works is put down at £48,555 from direct receipts from water rates and miscellaneous items of income; and to this sum is added the increased land revenue due to the works of irrigation, the large sum of £96,856. A loss area of land has been under irrigation during the year under notice than in the previous year, but on the whole the results of the year are considered by the Government of India to be fairly satisfactory.

It is well-known that the Englishman in India is often held up as a picture of tyranny and of iniquity. Mr. McArthur represented this idea when he thought it necessary on the 6th August to ask in the House of Commons whether it was true, as stated by a correspondent of the *Examiner* newspaper, that during Viceregal journeys in India contributions of food, forage, and other articles were levied upon the country people "for the Governor-General's camp" without the villagers receiving any payment. To this foolish question Lord George Hamilton promptly replied as follows:—No, Sir, the statement is not correct. When the Viceroy marches though the country a special officer is appointed whose especial duty it is to see that the coolies are paid to prevent fraud and dishonesty. I believe great and effectual precautions are taken to prevent injustice or robbery.

The total number of deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 31st July last was 5,465, against 5,718 in the previous week. One hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 149 in the previous week. The distribution of the cholera deaths by districts was as follows:—Kangra 41, Simla 39, Umritsar 26, Karnal 22, Umballa 13, Goorgaon 13, Rohtak 7, Sirsa 5, Loodhiana 4, Delhi 3, Hissar 3, Hoshiarpur 1, Mooltan, 1. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in some districts, the general mortality of the Province tends to decrease rather than to increase. Two hundred and six deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 252 in the previous week. The mortality from this disease is declining steadily. Umballa, Goorgaon, Kurnal, Peshawar and Loodhiana are the districts in which the disease was most fatal. In the city of Peshawur 11 small-pox deaths were registered. There were 578 male and 480 female births registered.

We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Captain Webb had not succeeded in his (first) attempt to swim across the Channel. He entered the water from the Admiralty Pier at Dover at half past five on the afternoon of Aug. 12th, accompanied by a lugger and a small boat. The sea was very rough, and after swimming till near midnight he became convinced that it was hopeless to continue the attempt. The waves were running to such a height as to make it unsafe for the small boats, and at twelve minutes to twelve the Captain left the water of his own accord, and, after having rubbed himself down and dressed, said he felt warm and quite well, but that he had resolved not to continue his voyage, as it was impossible for any mortal man to swim as far again in such a sea. The boatmen concurred in this. Captain Webb drank some beer, and went to sleep for a few hours, but was up again before the lugger got to Calais, having got out of the water ten miles from Dover. It is stated that he will make another attempt to swim across the Channel, starting from Calais. This he success fully performed on August 25th, as we learnt by telegram the next day.

The principal foreign incident of the week reported in the English paper just arrived, is the insurrection in the Herzegovina, which the Turkish Government now admit that their troops have been unable to suppress, and they have accordingly "decided to adopt more energetic measures of repression." The insurgents are besieging Trebigne, the old capital of the Herzegovina, and are stated to have considerably damaged the town. The *Turquie* of Tuesday states that insurgent bands have been strong enough to descend into the plain and attack Trebigne, and that they have been burning and sacking everything on their march. According to the same advices a force of about 3,000 men, chiefly composed of Dalmatians and Montenegrins, is endeavouring to cut the communication between Mostar and Hevecine; 250 men, recruited in Dalmatia, have occupied Berinkle; and another band of 1,500 men, also nearly all Dalmatians, is marching upon Bocktche. The *Turquie* adds:—"What makes us anticipate serious resistance on the part of the insurgents is the aid in money and provisions which they appear to receive from their co-religionists in Dalmatia and Montenegro. The presence of a Servian army corps on the Turco Servian frontier also seems calculated to encourage the rebels."

Mr. Alexander Collie did not surrender to his bail on the charge of defrauding the London and Westminster Bank when the hearing of the case was resumed at the Guildhall on Monday, Aug 9. A warrant was therefore granted for his apprehension, and the recognizances of his sureties were ordered to be estreated. Mr. Serjeant Parry appeared in court to charge Mr. A. Collie with obtaining, from the Union Bank of Scotland, £150,000, by false pretences, in relation to which a warrant had already been issued. In the absence of one defendant Sir H. James said that he would not proceed with the charge of conspiracy, and Mr. William Collie was admitted to bail nominally to appear in a month. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stated before the proceedings closed that from that time neither he nor Messrs. Hollams, Son, and Coward would appear for Alexander Collie. The *Times* has published the following statement:—"An application was made on Saturday at the Guildhall on behalf of the Union Bank of Scotland for a warrant against Alexander Collie on the charge of obtaining money on false pretences, but the granting of the warrant was postponed until Monday, when the Messrs. Collie were to surrender to their bail. Our information goes to show that the charge above mentioned rests on the fact that the false and fraudulent statements were made by Alexander Collie personally to the manager of the Union Bank of Scotland. According to the evidence adduced, similar direct statements do not appear to have been made in the case of the London and Westminster Bank." A reward of £1,000 has been offered for Mr. Alexander Collie's apprehension.

Germany has by no means heard the last of the Sleswick question. The *Goloss* of the 28th July contains a leading article designed to make a new international sensation, and devoted ostensibly to the peaceful alliance of the Great Powers, but containing in it as strong a germ of discord between them as the famous advance to ourselves of a few weeks since. It speaks approvingly, remarks the *Pall Mall Budget*, of the meeting of Emperors which have been interchanged of late, and approves the hope expressed by its contemporaries that such interviews will afford fresh guarantees for peace. Most of the wars, it is added, of our own time have arisen from the fact that nations had been left by the preceding generation grouped unnaturally for false political objects. Recent wars have modified this condition of things, with one single exception—the Danish districts of North Sleswick. It is natural for the Scandinavian people to incline to a union among themselves; and whether they are forced into it or not depends entirely on Germany's adoption of a peaceful or hostile attitude towards them. It may be pure accident that the *Goloss* writes just now in this significant strain; but the article is calculated to work on the Danish mind with peculiar effect just now, when it is agitated not only by the visit of the King to the Sleswick frontier, where he met many of his former subjects, but by the letter addressed three weeks since by the Swedish poet Bjorueon "to my Danish friends," and reprinted all over the north of Europe. For although in this Russia is declared the natural enemy of Scandinavia and Germany, the necessary alliance of these two is pointedly made conditional on justice being granted to the people of Sleswick.

We are glad to see the *Pall Mall Budget* writing as follows:—The practice of postponing the Indian Budget to the fag-end of the session is not to be justified by Mr. Grant Duff's plea that the House of Commons as a whole would be equally indifferent to the subject whenever it it were brought on for consideration. Even if we admit the fact—which Mr. Grant Duff's single example, drawn from an occasion when the Budget was introduced as early as February, does not prove—that the discussion of the finances of India would draw no larger an audience if taken in the middle of the session than in the second week in August, the earlier date would still be decidedly preferable. Working members of Parliament have to be consulted as well as those who merely fill the benches and make a respectable 'House,' and it is idle to contend that an important and difficult subject is likely to be as well considered and debated in the closing hours of a session as at a time when the energies both of Ministers and Opposition are comparatively fresh. Monday night's debate however, called up more speakers than sometimes take part in the discussion of an Indian Budget. The expectation that the Government would make some statement with regard to the Indian import duties added slightly to the interest of the occasion; and the announcement made by Lord George Hamilton on the subject was accepted by Mr. John Cross as likely "to relieve the feeling of uneasiness in Lancashire as to the intended dealings of the Indian Government with these duties." Nothing very definite, however, was said on the point by the Under-Secretary for India. All he stated was that a telegram had recently been received announcing that the Government of India proposed to make certain alterations in the tariff. It was impossible, he added, to discuss so important a question as the revision of the tariff by telegraph, and "he hoped the Committee would not assume, as a matter of course, that the policy of the Governor-General would be at all opposed to the financial policy of the last five years."

The *Times* concludes a Review of the last Session of Parliament extending to eight columns as follows:—Public confidence in the Government has, perhaps, been in some degree shaken by their conduct of business, but their Parliamentary strength is still unimpaired. In the two most questionable proceedings of the Session, it happened that the Ministerial majority was reinforced by a contingent from the ranks of the Opposition. In both cases professional bias prevailed over political connexion. The officers of the Army were bent on procuring the adoption of the Regimental Exchanges Bill, and a large section of lawyers desired the retention of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords. The only burst of popular agitation, provoked by the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, was quieted by the immediate production of an alternative measure. It is impossible to deny that the legislation of the year has discharged some of the liabilities which have been, compulsorily or voluntarily, undertaken by the Government. The Trades' Unions have been conciliated, if they are not fully satisfied, by the alteration in the Labour Law and by the exemption of workmen from the Law of Conspiracy, and there will, happily, be no Irish Coercion Bills to renew in 1876. The several Departments are, as usual, pledged to take many matters into serious consideration during the coming recess; but for the present it would seem that there is no urgent demand for legislation in any quarter. Even the Agricultural Holdings Bill, though Mr. Disraeli stands alone in his estimate of its transcendent importance, has at least relieved the Government from the necessity of further interference with the relations of landlords and tenants. Sir Stafford Northcote will have time to frame a Savings Banks Bill which may not be liable to Mr. Gladstone's censure; and recent debates will facilitate the construction of a Merchant Shipping Bill. For the present Mr. Disraeli possesses the security of tenure which is derived from the absence of an adverse claim. As nobody would have killed Charles II. to make the Duke of York King, so even a zealous Liberal would hardly displace Mr. Disraeli to make room for a successor who had not yet been designated as leader. The members of the late Government must learn to vote together before they can hope again to form a Cabinet.

Regarding the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Bench of Justices, about whose conduct a special meeting had been convened, which took place on Thursday last, the writer of "the Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* discourses as follows:—The meeting of the Justices on Thursday resulted in a unanimous vote of censure on the Vice Chairman, while the members present were equally divided on the question of want of confidence. No one, however strong might be his conviction of the Vice-Chairman's rectitude of purpose, could help seeing that under these circumstances it would be a most embarrassing thing to both himself and his colleagues for him to remain in office. The feeling on the subject was, indeed, sufficiently evident when, on the Chairman mentioning his purpose of taking a month's leave, there arose from all present, as with one accord, a murmur of "Who is to preside?" and the Chairman himself so far felt the force of the question, as to admit the inopportuneness of the moment, and defer the point to a more convenient day. There was, and is, a strong feeling that Mr. Hogg has been actuated by selfish motives in his defence of his subordinate. While I think he has gone too far in his endeavour to make the best of a bad case, I cannot concur in his feeling. Mr. Hogg's line of action is quite consistent with a profound conviction of the honesty of the Vice-Chairman, and such a conviction alone, I believe to have animated him throughout, and perhaps somewhat blinded him to some of the aspects of the case. There are only two alternative conclusions possible about the Vice-Chairman's conduct. If he has been as honest in his intentions as his friends believe, and as I still hope, he has shown not only the most inexcusable carelessness, but gross stupidity. Now, either of these conclusions, it seems to me, is fatal to the confidence of his fellow Justices; and I doubt which of them leaves the least hope of reform on his part. On the very inadequate basis furnished by the Report of the Special Committee, I could not make up my own mind to conclude that Baboo Umesh Chunder Dutt was actuated by fraudulent motives, even setting aside his previous excellent character, and if the vote of want of confidence was thought to imply his conviction of dishonesty, I am not at all surprised that half the Justices should have gone against it. It did not, however, necessarily imply this; and had it been worded so as to exclude such an implication, I cannot believe that half a dozen Justices would have been found to oppose it. The Vice Chairman has resigned. It was impossible for him to do otherwise; and I should think it improbable that he will be asked to withdraw his resignation.

The case of Colonel Baker continued, when the mail left, to be the subject of considerable discussion. Accordingto a statement in the *Morning Post*, which was confirmed by Mr. Cross in the House of Commons on Wednesday Aug. 11, the Colonel, as a "first-class misdemeanant," will throughout his term of imprisonment at Horsemonger-lane gaol be kept separate from the other prisoners. He is allowed to wear his own clothing, to buy his own food, to furnish his rooms—he has had two allotted to him with what is reasonable, necessary, and not extravagant; to have wine at his own cost not exceeding one pint, or malt liquor not exceeding one quart, per day. He is not required to do any work, to clean his apartment, make his bed, or perform any menial office, all these being done for him by an officer of the prison. He may have any unobjectionable books or newspapers which he chooses. He may write or receive letters or papers, but these must in the first instance be examined or read by the governor. Lastly, he may see his friends in his "apartments" between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. As to his position in the army, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the name of Colonel was omitted in the resignation was placed in the hands of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The *Gazette* adds:—When Colonel Baker ceased to be an officer on the Staff, he passed out of Horse Guards' jurisdiction, and became subject to the control of the War Office. When his resignation was placed in the the hands of the Duke of Cambridge it devolved on his Royal Highness to consider whether he should advise the Queen to accept it, and we believe that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, looking at all the circumstances of the case, felt that he could not recommend that Colonel Baker's resignation should not be accepted. There have been serious consultations at the War Office, and, as far as we can learn, the Secretary of State for War has not yet decided on some points of minor interest in the case. But the resignation of Colonel Baker is accepted, and it remains to be seen if the circumstances under which he is to leave the service will be mitigated by regard for his previous career, or if he will be treated with the utmost severity. So important is the case considered to be that Mr. Hardy, as we understand, will consult the Cabinet before he decides whether Colonel Baker is to be allowed to realize the £4,500 to which he would be entitled on leaving the service—in other words, whether over and above the imprisonment and the fine which have cut short his military career—contrary to the intentions of the judge who sentenced him—he is to be subjected to a crushing pecuniary fine. The statement about Colonel Baker's resignation has been contradicted and reaffirmed; and it seems now to be generally understood that the Colonel will be allowed to retire from the army, but without receiving the money value of his commission. The *Times* states that, in sending in his papers, Colonel Baker made no request for payment of the price of his commission, but simply desired to be allowed to resign his commission.

POETIC LICENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What an argumentative correspondent you have in Mr. Slater. I have been amused by reading the various "attempts" at poetry lately published in your columns, but the above named contributor beats every body. Will you kindly ask him to refer to "Johnson" or "Webster" and ascertain the *exact* meaning of the word *rhyme*. He appears to think that because many of our poets have used certain words at the ends of their lines, such as "woods" and "floods," "yard" and "glared," "grove" and "love,"—that they all *must* rhyme. What bosh! I wonder if our friend was the composer of the couplet that was made use of in an advertisement which appeared in a paper some years ago.

"Don't forget your friends to tell,
"That ——'s boots and shoes have fell!"

Here's *rhyme* if you like, but please don't tell me that "grove" was ever made to rhyme with "love." If the latter word is mispronounced, and the "o" made long, then I will admit that our "poet" has scored one.—Yours, &c. MOSQUITO.

August 31.

THE BOMBAY VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day there is a letter signed by, "E. J. W." in which it is stated that he can prove that an official of the Vaccination Department asked "E. J. W.'s" wife for *bukshish*. If he can do so I will feel much obliged by his naming the vaccinator, and I will be very glad to place every means in my power at his disposal to aid him. If "E. J. W." cannot name the vaccinator who asked for *bukshish*, I will muster the whole vaccinators in Bombay city in his presence at any place and at any hour for him to pick out the vaccinator. If the accusation can be proved I need not say that the culprit will be discharged the service.

I may as well mention here, for general information, that vaccinators are not obliged to go to private houses to vaccinate any one's child, and when they oblige any one by doing so, they are entitled to remuneration for it, though, as a matter of fact, they seldom get any.

The head of every department naturally wishes to protect all who serve under him, but nothing would induce me to support any one who is unworthy.

I observe that "E. J. W." has sent you his card, so far there is evidence of his good intentions and I hope he will go a step further and try to prove his statement.—Yours, &c.

J. PINKERTON,
Superintendent-General Vaccination.

August 31.

INDIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1.
Hail! Albert Prince of Wales. Hail! England's future King!
The shores of sunny India, with peals of welcome ring,
And loyal hearts await thee; in India there's not one
Who does not long to welcome, Victoria's eldest son.

2.
Hail! Prince of bonny England, all India's proud to own
Thee, as its future Emp'ror; the heir to England's throne;
And at thy coming advents o'en India's hills and dales,
Proclaim in joyous accents, God bless the Prince of Wales!

3.
Hail! Prince of merry England, 'twas but the other day,
India raised a plaintive cry, when thou at Death's door lay;
But now she sings with gladness, and joy throughout prevails,
For soon she'll see and welcome thee, Albert, Prince of Wales.

4.
Hail! son of fair Britannia, whose sway o'er sea and land
No pow'r on earth can equal, no foe can o'er withstand;
O! in these accents pray for India long may'st thou live,
The heir and future Ruler, of England's dynasty
Tanna, 29th August. "IGH DIEU."

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the incurious applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its delicate fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. Kaur & Co, Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

The Poona Regatta.—The Regatta will be held on Friday and Monday, the 3rd and 6th proximo only.

A Destitute Lad.—Cassim Jamjee was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory yesterday by Mr. W. Webb, he being an orphan and destitute.

Stealing Caps.—Ramloo Mowjee was sent to jail for 14 days yesterday, for having stolen three skull caps from Sowjee Ludha.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Columbian, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 P.M.

Rainfall at Toolsee.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 28th August was 71 inches and 34 cents. at the Hill, and 71 inches and 57 cents. in the Valley.

Female Combatants.—Bheemee, woman, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with having assaulted Ballee, woman, and was, on conviction, fined Re. 25.

A Vagrant.—M. J. Boucke was yesterday sent to the Government Workhouse as a vagrant, by Mr. W. Webb, before whom he was placed by Inspector Sweeney.

Torture.—Bhugwan Seeba was yesterday fined Rs. 10, by Mr. W Webb, at the instance of Surgeon Major Lewis, for having cruelly tortured his horse by using it while in an unfit state.

The Bungalee Assault Case.—This case was called at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and the complainant having been cross-examined at length by Messrs. Jardine and Rimington, was adjourned for further hearing.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 28th August, was 58 feet 9-tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet one-tenth. Total rainfall 52 inches and 57 cents.

The Senior Magistrate's Interpreter.—From to-day Mr. Gopinath, who has been for many years interpreter to the Senior Magistrate of Police, retires on pension, and will be succeeded by Mr. Babajee Luximon.

The European General Hospital Endowment Fund.—In the list of donations to this Fund published on Saturday last, two sums of Rs. 50 each were entered as paid by the Revd. A. G Camthe, Poona." The name of the place should be Ahmedabad, not Poona.

"No Parties Present."—The case in which A. Cook and Co. obtained a Police Court summons against Joseph Ally, charging him with bringing a false charge of theft, was struck out of the list yesterday, none of the parties being present when the case was called.

Assaulting a Sepoy.—Peeroz Mahabrook, described as a seaman, was yesterday brought before Mr. W. Webb, and charged with having assaulted a police sepoy who had arrested him on some petty charge. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 5, and one rupee as compensation for having broken the sepoy's umbrella.

Theft from a Steamer.—Nitwallee Hassan was sent to jail for one month yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee, having been brought up in charge of Constable Ingram, and convicted of stealing two sheets belonging to the P. and O. steamer Teheran. Since the reductions lately made in the number of officers and stewards employed by this company, such thefts are said to have become common.

A Careless Driver.—Govind Essoo, a bullock cart driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with having allowed his bullocks to stray along the public road, without remaining sufficiently near to have control over them. H. Laub, Esq., Surgeon Major, sent a letter complaining that owing to the defendant's carelessness, his gharry nearly collided with the defendant's cart. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 5, with the option of seven days' hard labour.

The Late February Riots.—We have received a copy of about 370 pages of a Gujerati work entitled the "Fesbadi February," or the February Riots! Of course alluding to the Mahomedan disturbances in Bombay of 1874. It is composed in verse, of which we cannot speak in terms of approbation. It gives a history of the riots, the several trials at the Police and High Courts, the Memorial of the Parsees to the Secretary of State, and Lord Salisbury's reply, the opinion of the Press and other miscellaneous matter. It is stopped to indifferent Parsee reading, and the author has done well to keep his name under veil.

An Action against the P. and O. Company.—In the suit brought by Runchordas Girdhurlal against the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, to recover Rs. 4,245 as damages, Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment yesterday for the defendants with costs. The damages were claimed in respect of six chests of opium sent by the plaintiff on the 16th May 1874 in a cargo boat alongside the Venetia for conveyance to China. The boat was accidently swamped, and the opium was damaged. It was sold by a public auction sale; and the plaintiff sued the P. and O. Company to recover the difference between the value of the opium and the amount realised by the sale. Our report of the judgment stands over on account of the arrival of the overland mail.

Assault.—Sebastian D'Costa yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, prosecuted Custoor Massing, on a summons issued by the Third Magistrate of Police, charging him with an assault. The complainant said that on the 16th instant he went to the defendant's shop to speak to him with reference to the case which was pending in the Small Cause Court between them, and that immediately on his entering the shop the defendant struck him with an iron bar on the head, and then threw him out of the shop into the road. The defendant in reply alleged that when the complainant entered the shop he used abusive language and struck him (the defendant), and that he was then about to run away, when he fell from the mats into the roadway. A good deal of evidence having been taken, his Worship convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 10.

Changes of Jurisdiction.—The civil suits hitherto filed by the inhabitants of the Poorundhur talooka in the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Talligaum, have been ordered to be filed from the 1st September in the First Class Subordinate Judges Court at Poona. This change is made in the right direction, as the inhabitants of the Poorundhur talooka were put to great inconvenience and expense, in having to proceed to Tuligaum as a distance of about fifty miles from their residence.—*Poona Observer.*

A SERIOUS MISTAKE IN THE SCRUTINY OF THE VOTES OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

We learn that a mistake of a rather serious nature has occurred in the scrutiny of the votes given at the Bench of Justices meeting held on the 11th August, to return sixteen of their body as members of the Corporation. It was discovered a few days ago that the number of votes returned for Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was reckoned ten short of the actual number given. On the discovery of this blunder, a meeting of the scrutineers was immediately called, and we learn that they resolved to make a report to the Chairman who presided at the meeting of the Justices on this occasion. By the discovery Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is entitled to a seat in the Corporation, and the two last names on the list of elected Justices, Mr. Cursetjee Nuserwanjee Cama and Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, having each received 66 votes, the question has now to be decided which of the two shall be chosen member. We understand that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee was the scrutineer who made this unhappy mistake.

HIGH COURT—31st August.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

GOVADAS BALLAKHDAS AND OTHERS *vs.* BALLA PURSAD GUNESHDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the first defendant, and moved either to have the suit transferred into the long-cause list, or for a postponement, and that a commission might issue to examine his client. He stated that the defendant was residing in the country and was ill, and had not been able to come down to Bombay. Mr. Farran, who appeared for the plaintiff, said he had never been more surprised than at hearing this motion, seeing that all along the plaintiffs had been willing to consent to the postponement. His Lordship said a commission was always taken out in Chambers. Mr. Farran said the plaintiffs had never objected either to the case being transferred to the long-cause list, or to its being postponed. This application by the defendant was, therefore, altogether unnecessary, and if it was granted he would ask for the costs of the day. Regarding costs Mr. Lang said he thought the application was most unreasonable as the third defendant would have been obliged to appear in court under any circumstance, as the 1st and 2nd defendants were not represented. He submitted that the costs of the day should be costs of the cause. His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long-cause list, and that the 3rd defendant should pay the costs of the day.

NORONJEE SHAMJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* ODHOWJEE GIGA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the second defendant, and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. Mr. Telang, for the plaintiffs, consented, and the application was granted.

MAHOMED JAFFER SHIRAZEE *vs.* JAMSEEJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Farran, for the plaintiff, applied to have this suit heard along with suits 433 and 34 of 1875, as the question in all three suits was the same. The defendant in this case was merely a stakeholder, and did not appear not to incur expense. His Lordship ordered that the suit should be postponed till the day fixed for the hearing of the other suits.

THRUMOWAR PIRAMJEE *vs.* DARBAT ELLIS.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought against the defendant, who the Acting Political Agent at Muscat, on a currency Note for Rs. 4,000 which he signed at Muscat, but was made payable at Bombay or Poona. The note was dated the 7th of November, and was made payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 200, of which none had yet been paid. After the plaintiff had been called and the claim proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the nine instalments of Rs. 200 each which were now due up to the 7th of August, with interest on each instalment at nine per cent. from the date it fell due, and costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. This decree to be without prejudice to the recovery of the other instalments falling due on and after the 7th of September.

KASIBAINA MONCHA *vs.* BABOOL KHENDY NAKWA.

Mr. Jackson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kapadia for the defendant. By consent the suit was postponed for three months to enable the plaintiff to take out letters of administration.

The following suits were struck out under section 110 as the parties were not in court:—The London, B. and M. Bank *vs.* Dowlutram Ootumram; and Dharsey Hemraz *vs.* Bhowan Ramjee.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 26th inst.

Read Government Resolution No. 964, dated 18th August, intimating that the wish of the Trustees that the foundation stone of the Elphinstone Dock may be laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be duly submitted to His Royal Highness.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company stating, in reply to the enquiry made of him regarding the possibility of making a temporary road across the railway land at Waree Bunder, that, to make a road of any description, under existing conditions, would be only to make a danger trap, and that he does not consider the advantages to be gained to be in any way proportionate to the risk.

Resolution.—As there are objections to taking a road across Waree Bunder in a line with the existing Frere Road, the Acting Chief Engineer should prepare a plan of an alternative road leading from the Elphinstone Estate to Mazagon by the west of the railway goods shed. The plan should be submitted to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company with the request that he will state on what terms he will permit it to be made.

Submitted proposed new rules for the working of the Pilot service prepared to embody the financial scheme for the remuneration of Pilots which has been approved by the Trustees.

'PILOTAGE RULES.

Bye-Laws and Regulations passed under Section LXXX, of Port Trust Act, which is as follows:—

"The Trustees, at a meeting, shall have the exclusive right and privilege of appointing pilots for the navigation of vessels within the limits of the Port of Bombay; and it shall be lawful for the Trustees, at a meeting, from time to time, to make such bye-laws and regulations as they shall think fit, for fixing and regulating the wages and allowances for Pilotage to be received by the Pilots to be appointed by the Trustees, and also for regulating the behaviour and conduct of such Pilots, and to enforce the observance of such bye-laws and regulations by the imposition of pecuniary penalties not exceeding one hundred Rupees for each offence, or by suspension, or deprivation of appointment, or otherwise, as to the Trustees may appear expedient, provided that no such bye-laws shall have been approved by the Local Government, and published in the manner directed by Section 87 of this Act."

The Pilot service shall consist of 12 Pilots, viz.—3 Senior Pilots, 3 First Class Pilots, 3 Second Class Pilots, 3 Third Class Pilots, and such Probationers as the Trustees may, from time to time, decide upon; the number of Pilots may, from time to time, be increased or diminished at the discretion of the Trustees.

During the absence from any cause, for more than one month, of one or more Pilots on the permanent list, the Trustees may appoint a like number of Probationary Pilots, who shall have passed the examination prescribed by Clause 6, to be acting Pilots. So long as such Probationary Pilots shall remain Acting Pilots, they shall receive the pay of Probationary Pilots in which they may be acting, and shall otherwise be amenable to the rules laid down for observance by Pilots.

PILOT SCHOONERS.

The Trustees shall provide and maintain such schooners or other vessels for conveying Pilots to and from inward and outward-bound vessels, as they may from time to time consider to be necessary.

Each schooner or vessel so employed for the conveyance of Pilots, shall, so long as the number does not exceed three, be under the command of a Senior Pilot; but when any Senior Pilot is not so employed, he shall be available for pilotage duty in the same manner as Pilots of inferior grades. Such crews as the Trustees consider to be necessary for the working of Pilot schooners or vessels, shall be provided by, and at the expense of, the Trustees.

So long as three Pilot schooners or vessels shall be maintained, the following shall be the apportionment of their work:—

No. 1 Pilot schooner shall cruise between the Outer Fitting Lightship bearing S.E. two miles, and the Island of Kundaree bearing S.E. five miles. The Master must use his utmost endeavours to intercept and supply with Pilots all inward-bound ships. He will receive on board his vessel the Pilots from all outward-bound ships. He will remain on his station for seven days, leaving it only when all his Pilots are away, or when he may have received on board Pilots. He may then stand in, and No. 2 shall at once take his place. No. 2 shall cruise between the Outer and Inner Lightships. From her shall be supplied all vessels that have not been served by No. 1. When No. 1 has been seven days at the outer station, or has from any cause left the station, she (No. 2) will go out to relieve her. No. 3 will be in the space vessel in harbour ready to take the place of No. 2 whenever she relieves No. 1. Should any of the schooners require repairs, the other two must work the stations till such time as the third is ready, taking care that the outer station is never left without a Pilot.

The Masters of the schooners, or other vessels employed for the conveyance of Pilots, shall keep a journal, which they shall bring for inspection to the Master Attendant's office within twelve hours of the termination of each cruise.

CUTTER.

A good six-oared cutter shall be stationed at the Dockyard, for the purpose of going off to each ship on anchoring; in order to land her Pilot, and to attend to take Pilots to outward-bound ships.

RULES REGARDING PAY.

The receipts for pilotage shall be divided into two equal portions—one portion to be distributed amongst the Pilots according to the scale prescribed in clause 15; and the other to be the property of the Trustees, and to be employed as prescribed in clause 16. The Pilot's share of the pilotage receipts to be allotted as follows:—

3	Master Pilots	34/100	Shares.
3	First Class do.	27/100	"
3	Second do. do.	22/100	"
3	Third do. do.	17/100	"

Subject to the provisions of Rules for Leave, no deductions shall be made, except for fines imposed by the Trustees, from the amounts payable under this division

The Trustees' share of the pilotage receipts shall be employed as follows:—

In payment of office expenses, Probationary Pilots' wages, pensions served for prior to 11th April 1868, maintenance of cutter, wages of lookout-man, repairs to and maintenance of pilot schooners or vessels, medical attendance on Pilots, and for providing a fund for the replacement of such vessels when lost or worn out.

Note.—The Pilotage fees are to be fixed by the Trustees from time to time under the Port Trust Act. The Pilots have no guarantee that their pay will amount to any particular sum.

No allowances or extra payments of any description shall be made to the Pilots; and all personal servants employed by them on board the schooners, or other vessels employed in conveyance of Pilots, shall be provided by the Pilots themselves, with the exception of a Topaz on board each vessel, who will be paid by

will supply a deficiency that has for some time been felt in our commercial system.

"I trust that the Act constituting a new Bishoptric at St Alban's may prove advantageous to the vast population of the dioceses affected by this measure.

"In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(*Times* August 10.)

On the Order of the Day for going into Committee on the East India Accounts, Mr. Fawcett moved a Resolution condemning the Government for postponing the Indian Budget until within a few days for the end of the Session. Sir T. Bazley in seconding it discussed briefly the questions of Public Works, Irrigation, Railways, and the Famine.

Lord G. Hamilton, in reply, admitted that it would have been much better if the Budget could have been discussed at an earlier period, but it had been found impossible, and he hoped another year members would assist him by concentrating their speeches. As to the motion, its effect was to delay the Budget, and if it was carried, perhaps to prevent the Budget being brought forward at all.

Mr. A. M'Arthur, in supporting the amendment, diverged into a discussion of the trade and commerce of India, and Mr. Grant Duff, who strongly opposed it, maintained that to bring forward the Budget in the middle of the session, would be very unpopular with a large number of members, and that whenever it was brought forward only the same persons would attend. To pretend that its postponement was an insult to India was impolitic if not mischievous, for no living creature in India would have taken notice of it unless he had been educated to think it a grievance.

On a division, Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by 90 to 55, and the House went into Committee.

Lord G. Hamilton made the usual statement as to the finances of India. Dealing first in detail with the actual expenditure of 1873-74, and the regular estimate of 1874-75, he showed that both had turned out more favourably than was expected, and that a recent telegram from the Viceroy made it probable that last year's deficit would probably result in a surplus. The Famine Expenditure had converted two surpluses of two millions each into a deficit of two millions. Passing to the Budget Estimate of 1875-76, he stated the Revenue at £49,820,000—including £575,000 for the Opium Revenue—against an expenditure of £49,314,000, which was an increase on last year's expenditure of £184,000 Army Charge, £451,000 Guaranteed Interest, and £521,000 Loss on Exchanges. But though there was a rising expenditure, the Revenue was in the most satisfactory condition. As to Public Works the Government was acting cautiously, and in a manner not to lead to any charge being placed on the Revenues of India, and it was hoped that, by developing increased revenues, a Sinking Fund might be raised from which the money borrowed would be repaid. The Secretary of State had adhered to the rule which had been laid down last year. From an expenditure of £11,700,000 a revenue of £616,000 was expected, and the annual amount spent on irrigation was £1,300,000. To retain the Cash Balances at a fitting point a loan had been brought out in Calcutta for which the Natives had largely subscribed. With regard to changes in the Revenue the Secretary of State had recently received proposals from the Viceroy which would be most carefully considered, on the principle that, whatever alterations were made, nothing would be done contrary to the financial policy which had governed this country for many years past. He did not hold out much prospect of a reduced expenditure, but it was not greater than was necessary for securing to India the blessing of peace and an orderly Government.

Mr. Smollett, in a caustic and energetic speech, attacked the system of extraordinary public works especially works of irrigation, and moved a Resolution condemning the principle of borrowing large sums of money in order to carry on through Government agency undertakings of a speculative character, which past experience has proved to be unremunerative.

Sir. G. Balfour canvassed the speech of Lord G. Hamilton minutely, expressing his approval of the abolition of the Customs Duties, condemning the increase of the Military Estimates, and dissenting from Mr. Smollett's views on the irrigation question; Mr. C. Denison censured the system by which numerous staff officers are employed in India with little to do and large salaries. Mr. Cross commented on the import duties on cotton goods and Sir W. Lawson made a speech on the Opium Traffic; Sir G. Campbell warned the House against taking so sanguine a view of Indian finance as the Under-Secretary; Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Fawcett made some further remarks, and Lord G. Hamilton having replied, Mr. Smollett's amendment was negatived by 66 to 21, and Lord G. Hamilton's Resolution was agreed to.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND CARDINAL MANNING.

In the House of Lords on the 6th August Lord Cranmore and Browne rose to call the attention of the Lord President to the following paragraph, which was an extract from the *Weekly Register* of the 17th of July, 1875:—

"Court, Fashionable, and Home News.

"The Cardinal and the Cardinal. Reception of his Eminence at the Prince of Wales' garden party. The [illegible] Manning's precedence was in- [illegible] the Prince of Wales' garden party [illegible] Majesty the Queen was present, [illegible] advanced to meet the Cardinal on [illegible] shook hands with him, and then [illegible] Eminence to his Royal Mother, who [illegible] him most graciously and conversed with him for a while. His Eminence remained within the Royal circle for some time—a privilege accorded only to those of the highest rank."

The *Weekly Register* was a paper of considerable authority among Roman Catholics, and up to a recent period, at all events, enjoyed the special blessing of the Pope. He now wished to ask the noble duke the Lord President whether the information contained in that paragraph was correct.

The Duke of Richmond.—My lords, I hope that neither on this nor on any other occasion shall I give an evasive answer. In the first place, I protest again the question the noble lord has put to me. (Hear, hear) I do say that I think it is a question which ought never to have been placed on the Notice Paper. (Hear, hear.) I shall confine myself, as I believe your lordships would wish me to do, to the question which the noble lord has put. I shall not follow him in his remarks as to the position held by the Queen in this country. I believe that position is one well understood by the people, and one with which they are entirely satisfied. (Hear, hear.) But the noble lord wants to know whether at the garden party at Chiswick the Prince of Wales advanced to meet Cardinal Manning on his arrival. I am able to answer the question in the most unevasive and direct manner, because I have by the courtesy of his Royal Highness the means of doing so. The Prince of Wales did not advance to meet Cardinal Manning on his arrival. The Cardinal, in common with many of his Royal Highness's acquaintances, received an invitation to the garden party at Chiswick, and the Cardinal, like many other of his Royal Highness's acquaintances, availed himself of that invitation; but I have the authority of the Prince of Wales for saying that on the occasion referred to he had no opportunity of seeing the Cardinal, and therefore no opportunity of shaking hands with him, and still less had he any opportunity of presenting him to Her Majesty the Queen. The last part of the question is—'whether his Eminence remained within the Royal circle for some time—a privilege accorded only to those of the highest rank?' Now, those of your lordships who have the honour and privilege of being invited to and attending the garden parties at Chiswick, must be aware that there is no such thing there as a Royal circle. (Hear.) The guests are ushered into a large garden, where there are marquees in which refreshments are served and the guests circulate about in any way that may be most agreeable to themselves. Therefore it is not correct to say that his Eminence remained within the Royal circle for some time. Now, having answered the inquiries of the noble lord, I put it to your lordships whether it is seemly that such questions should be put (hear, hear)—whether questions should be asked in this House about the private entertainments of members of the Royal Family? (A general cry of "Hear, hear.")

Lord Stanley of Alderley must express his opinion that it was a very invidious thing for a noble lord who according to his own account, spent most of his life among a Roman Catholic population to give utterance to such sentiments as they had heard that evening.

THE ENGINEER HISTORY OF THE WAR OF 1870-71.*

Captain May, who was as many-sided as far-seeing in his views of modern war, devoted a chapter of his *Retrospect* to criticisms on the shortcomings of the Prussian Engineers in 1866, and especially of that defect in military judgement which made them ready in the field to sacrifice the more pressing needs of time and place to those of finish and appearance. So truthful and close were the remarks of this writer on a branch of which infantry soldiers would, as a rule, take but little notice, that there were not wanting those who claimed the anonymous critic, when his first essay made him suddenly famous, for one of the Engineers themselves; just as others insisted on his belonging to the cavalry or the artillery, since no one, they argued, who had not served in those arms could show such a special knowledge of them. May formed a high estimate of the position which military Engineers were in future destined to occupy. They could not rise to the height of their calling, he said, until the chief Engineer of each commanding general was found constantly at his side, fulfilling strategic or tactical confidences, and ready to co-operate instantly in his plans with the full power of the arm.

It is well known—indeed, the actual history of the late war may be read as a commentary on the fact—that although infantry, cavalry, and artillery had alike chafed and protested against the strictures of the *Retrospect*, yet each came into the field prepared to adopt its teachings. The very first great action, for example, the battle of Woerth, at once showed that May's lessons had been taken to heart by the artillery of the Third Army; as the first great march in advance, that of the First and Second Armies from the Saar to the Moselle, proved that the cavalry were not a whit behindhand in bringing into practical operation that part of the essay which exposed their shortcomings in Bohemia. As to the infantry, it is a fact known to every tyro that the whole course of the war tended to emancipate more and more this most important of the arms from the bondage of tradition against which May had protested; as it is not less notorious that the new experimental drill recently introduced among us in imitation of the Prussians is no other than the very "open order" system recommended by him in his pamphlet on "The Prussian Infantry," in 1869, and controverted semi-officially at the time under Count Moltke's own express inspiration, as was generally believed. The volume now before us is a testimony that the fourth arm of the service profited no less than the others in 1870 by the teaching of this born master of the military art. But it may well be doubted whether even May, when he uttered his dictum on the future of field engineering, foresaw how soon that art was to be brought into such prominence that the historian would be able to trace it through every turn and combination of the widespread operations of 1870.

Yet such is actually the case. The work under notice (or rather that of Captain Goetze, for Colonel Graham has given us as yet but the first volume of the original German) undertakes a task which has never before been tried, as indeed it has not been necessary. For it is no mere technical history of the sieges or entrenchments that formed fragments of a great war, but actually an Engineer's narrative of the whole of it, so skilfully done that, without making his own arm unreasonably obtrusive, the author shows that scarcely a single movement of importance was made, or any operation planned, without calling upon the Engineer for the assistance absolutely needed by the rest of the army. Any readers can of course fully understand the importance of the Engineers to an army engaged in seiges; or even to one placing itself in a position deliberately chosen for the purpose of being deliberately strengthened, such as the lines round Metz, for instance, which served their purpose of beaming in Bazaine so throughly. Indeed, the novelty and importance of the works constructed for such objects in 1870 by Captain Goetze and his comrades were singularly exaggerated in this country; a mistake due, do doubt, to the greatness of the results obtained. There was really little of novelty in the lines round Paris or Metz, still less in the elaborate siege-works before Strasburg, that common sense would not at once have suggested to trained engineers who found themselves in possession of certain new materials. But what non-professional readers could not know of themselves, for military men are slow to grasp it, is that the two chief elements which have come into such vast importance in late wars—the combination of great numbers on the field of action, and the movement of these with a celerity hitherto unheard of—depend upon a constant, and almost daily application of the means afforded by the growth of engineering science. Without railroads to furnish the main lines of supply, telegraphs to connect the scattered operations, and the means of completing the ordinary communications along which the masses march, such numbers as it is now customary to bring under arms would be rather, what in Russia they proved to Napoleon, a burden than an advantage. And what is true here of strategy and its relation to engineering science applies hardly less to tactics. Hardly any position can be held or attacked, in these days of long-range weapons, without defence and assault turning on the stronger parts, as villages, farmhouses, and the like, known as the tactical points. Here the rough and ready skill of the engineer may make that almost impregnable which would of itself be weak. Here too—which is at first not quite so obvious—the engineers must accompany the infantry in its advance to turn the first lodgement to good account. In open country rude entrenchments must of course supply the place of natural tactical points. But in either case the engineer's art has grown to be an integral part of every great action.

All this supposes a sound and complete engineering organisation. Without such it would be impossible to meet the demands that must come in from every quarter except by training a whole army of Engineers, a useless conception in the present state of European education. And Captain Goetze therefore only under takes a necessary duty in commencing his work with a complete review of the resources which the Germans possessed in this respect in 1870. Unfortunately here the writer naturally assumes such a knowledge of the German military system as general readers, in this country at least, do not possess. And his translator, said to be as skilful in his profession as his services have shown him gallant in the field, has not supplied the need for those less well informed than himself. The only note given on the "technical corps" does not explain the war formation, except by reference to a table in the appendix. And although the fact is indicated that trained Engineers do serve largely in the Guards, Line, or landwehr, the exact difference between such men and our own regimental pioneers, who are also artisans, is not made clear. It consists, in fact, chiefly in the larger proportion maintained by the German system of reserve. Though enrolled in other corps for registry purposes, such reserve men as had besides their trade knowledge some training as field-engineers would be drawn from their battalions and embodied, as needed in war, under Engineer officers as a supplement to the technical troops whose orders are maintained in the peace establishment. Indeed, the too literal translation of the title is rather perplexing here, for we include in one general word Engineers those special branches—the field telegraphists for instance—which the German author distinguishes. And so complete was the peace organization in 1870, that the war was begun with a strength of eighty-eight Engineer companies (of which over sixty, formed into fifteen battalions, were equipped for the field), sixteen Telegraph detachments, six Railway detachments, besides several small special bodies. But neither author nor translator shows the wonderful elasticity of the German reserve system. Under this depot companies grew straight into battalions. Engineers were brought in from all branches of the reserve by the operation of the Landwehr regiment. Reserve officers who had had their engineering training in old days and gone back to civil life, elderly men many of them, and stiff with desk work, but full of patriotic spirit, came forward voluntarily to fill the new cadres. And so as siege after siege went on, and casualties multiplied, due to hard work and exposure far more than to chance shot or mitrailleur—one reserve company after another was formed, officered, equipped, and sent into the field. It is said that the end of the war found forty of these bodies on duty, officered very largely by men of the civil profession, but doing excellent service in the field. Is there no lesson here for those who know what vast resources of patriotism lie hid in our own imperfect and unorganized auxiliary forces? The real army reformer will be he who shall cause unwonted troubles to be laid aside, show the military authorities how to develop the worth of the different elements of our defence, and bring the Legislature to the task of framing of the now disjointed services a whole that would make us invulnerable; a task which would not be as difficult as it seems, if party spirit were once in this matter to be put behind the good of the country both parties profess to serve.

One consideration more, and we shall leave Captain Goetze and his translator (whose mechanical work is excellently done) to speak for themselves. There is special reason why Englishmen should take interest in this novel study of the engineering history of a great war. We do not refer here to the fact that our late Ashantee expedition and the previous one to Magdala have been fitly described as being above all engineering operations; though that of itself might be enough. But it is a fact patent to the least observant that war by land and sea turns more and more to be a struggle conducted on scientific principle. The application to its purposes of steam and telegraph is but a part of a general movement, tending to substitute sound organization and scientific principles for mere brute force. Numbers have certainly not lost their power; but numbers without organization and science would mean mere useless waste. We in England are for ever complaining of our special difficulty of raising men, and boasting of the special superiority of our mechanical arts. It would be surely an act of superlative folly for a people so circumstanced in times so troubled to neglect that branch of war in which we may most reasonably hope, not merely to rival, but to surpass all other nations.—*Saturday Review.*

MALLESON'S NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.*

The appearance of this work strikes us as singularly opportune. The recent proceedings at Baroda have brought into the field a host of writers who have discussed the relations which exist, or which they think ought to exist, between the native States of India and the British Government. Information regarding the rise, progress, degradation and extinction of Hindoo and Mohammedan families, regarding their territories, tributes, and privileges, regarding the peculiarities of their climate, and the tribes over which they exercise or claim supremacy, is certainly to be had in standard works by Anglo-Indian authors, and can be extracted from arrays of Blue-books at the India Office. But some of these works are out of print; others are not easy of access. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's *Collection of Treaties*, each of which is prefaced by a concise historical summary of events, stands out pre-eminent for accuracy and clearness. But for those who want one volume to take the place of eight, Colonel Malleson's new work is excellently suited. The author makes no pretensions to original views or independent research. He has laid under contribution, besides the collection of State papers just mentioned, Sir John Malcolm, Wilk's *Mysore*, Mr. Grant-Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, and the delightful but somewhat discursive *Annals of Rajasthan*. He has, of course, not overlooked such weighty authorities as Mill and Elphinstone, and he has gleaned from gazetteers, summaries, articles in Oriental Reviews and Asiatic Journals, a mass of facts which, if hard and uninteresting, are yet most necessary to be mastered by all who would enlighten the English public as to the proper mode of laying an Indictment against a quasi-independent ruler, or as to the exact etiquette to be observed during the tour of the Prince of Wales.

Colonel Malleson has been before the public as a successful author for nearly twenty years. One of the most common complaints made by the Indian official of the present day is that he is touched on incidentally by the members for the Elgin Burghs in the pages of the *Contemporary Review*. It is that hardworked men have no time to generalize their conclusions. Sinecures have long been swept away. Offices which admitted of some leisure for scholarly research or historical investigation are now amalgamated with others. New duties have been imposed on men who were already severely tasked. District officers live under threats of visitations similar to that which Sir Anthony Absolute intended for his disobedient son. They may not have to ogle an illfeatured partner all day and to sit up writing sonnets to her all night, but they are required to visit gaols, dispensaries, hospitals and ferries, rest-houses, and sub-divisional courts, at some time or other of the twenty-four hours, and afterwards to satisfy Accountants and Commissioners by the regulated number of descriptive paragraphs and by the full tale of statistical columns. From this fate Colonel Malleson has been rescued by three successive Viceroys, and for the last five years he has filled the post of Guardian to the Maharaja of Mysore, for which he was specially selected by the late Lord Mayo. It must be obvious that the position is one which demands tact, good sense, and judicious supervision, rather than close confinement at the desk. Indeed, the strict discharge of duties by a conscientious guardian is not in the least incompatible with his turning an ample leisure to good account; while in one sense his office is for more important than one which circles in the collection of public revenues of hundreds of thousands of pounds, or the punctual decisions of cases involving property and life. To instil into a native sovereign the first principles of statecraft may lead to more striking results in the future than to have governed a British province for five years by schools, roads, dispensaries, and taxation levied in strict harmony with political economy. The weakest point in Orientalism has been the early training of the sons of successful and acknowledged rulers. Adversity, hard knocks, and oppression elevate a commandant of irregulars into the founder of a powerful dynasty and the capable ruler of a great State. But few natives can stand prosperity. We of course have tried various means to teach a young Rajput or Mahratta prince, born in the purple, the commonest rudiments of government. We have lavished on him grandmotherly advice. We have taken minors, heirs to estates, in our own provinces, under the Court of Wards. We have administered principalities of all sorts and sizes, temporarily, until the young princes came of age. The experiment of a Rajkumar college, or Eton, for the sons of the aristocracy is at this moment being tried with some success. It was rightly thought that, if the despotic ruler of Mysore was to be qualified to raise and expend properly a revenue of nearly 1,100,000*l.* from a population of 5 millions, covering 27,000 square miles, this consummation would be best attained by placing him under the guardianship of a highly-educated official, and by giving no opening for the intrigues of priests, parasites, and vile old women. And if Colonel Malleson shall succeed in turning out a genuine specimen of the benevolent despot, and not a weak puppet or a savage tyrant; if the sovereign of this splendid region shall never have no inclination to oscillate between the debaucheries of Nero and the rapine of Verres; if he shall not hide the sensuality of the harem beneath the drapery and veneer conferred by an education in Gray's Odes and Goldsmith's Essays; if his religious creed shall be something higher and better than a belief in expensive ceremonies, ridiculous cosmogony, and childish explanations of the Divine attributes; if he engrafts on his ancestral traditions and customs something beyond a mere capacity to enjoy beefsteaks and to consume pale ale—if, in short, he shows himself vigorous, just, enlightened, and able to use his unrivalled opportunities for the good of his subjects, his own honour, and the permanence of his dynasty—then, and then only, Colonel Malleson will have amply justified his own selection, and will have silenced the criticism of those who think that Lord Salisbury's policy of 1867 is a mere attempt to rear heart of oak in a dark cellar or to set upright an empty sack.

The author has shown judgment in the arrangement and division of his work. He groups together the native principalities by their geographical position and not by their extent, area, or political significance. The reader is not distracted by having to hurry from Scindia to the Nizam, or from Cashmere to Travancore, because of some similarity in their status or engagements. The whole Indian panorama is divided, in fact, into six tableaux. First in historical dignity come the Rajput States, eighteen in number, of which fifteen are Rajput pure, two are Jat, and one is Mohammedan, that well-known principality of Tonk. It was by not following the precedent afforded by the deposition of its Nawab that we drifted into the *exemplum trahens pernicium veniens in annos* in the case of the Gaekwar. Next come the great chiefs of Central India, and they are succeeded by those of Bundelcund, neither Rajputs nor Mahrattas, but known as Bhagelas or Bundelas. Of the origin of the latter Colonel Malleson gives a curious explanation, characteristic of Oriental habits of thought. From Bundelcund we go to Western India. Cutch, Kolhapore, Sawunt Warree, and Baroda. Southern India gives us two very large principalities, Mysore and Hyderabad; and two of moderate size, Cochin and Travancore. The section of Northern India comprises Cashmere, the various Sikh States, and Bahawulpore. The petty chiefships scattered all over the Indian peninsula from Cuppurah in Eastern Bengal to Kattywar in the presidency of Bombay, and from Puddocotta in Madras to Garhwal in the Himalayas, are collected together in the final or seventh chapter, under the title of "Minor and Mediatized Chiefs." There is thus every gradation of power, from the Mahratta sovereign who maintains a disciplined army—horse, foot, and artillery—and exercises a criminal jurisdiction exceeding that of Highland chieftains before 1745, and has a Resident accredited to his Court, down to the Thakur who holds two or three villages on a quit-rent of one thousand rupees.

It must be owned that the history of many of these families is not attractive or edifying, and the volume in the eyes of the ordinary reader is liable to the standard objections brought against all summaries, however pregnant with instruction or excellently packed with facts. Oriental names, spelt after a system of transliteration which is the delight of pedants and the despair of scholars, are pientifully scattered over every page. Assassinations, violent transitions, examples of cruelty, treachery, corruption, incapacity, impart a family likeness to successive groups of Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Mohammedans. Here and there the career of a vigorous prince affords the writer an opportunity which he does not throw away. The sketches of Madhaji Scindia, "the ablest statesman" and the "most far-seeing" warrior of the House of Mopdutt, of Ranjit Singh, and of the late Nawab Sekundra Begum, whose administrative talents would hardly discredit the school of Monro or Thomason; and that of Mysore, a country which we handed back to the Hindoo family overthrown by the celebrated grandson of a Lahore trooper, are very good specimens of luminous historical exposition. Colonel Malleson, of late years, has shown that he can throw the particulars of battles and sieges. But one anecdote regarding the former, if not new, is certainly not often quoted. It suited this Eastern *Caporal* to have a puppet or sham Raja chosen from the children of the dynasty which he had supplanted. And one little fellow, invited at a child's feast to make his selection amongst fruits, sweetmeats, and toys, took up a brilliant dagger in his right hand, and afterwards a lime in his left. "That is the Raja," said the astute soldier; "his first care is military protection; his second to realize the produce of his dominions." Put in a slightly different shape, this is the very moral conveyed to the unlucky borderer who was expelled from the cavern on the Eildon Hills by the magician, for sounding the trumpet before he was ready to fight:—

"Woe, woe!" he cried, "thou coward, that ever thou wert born,
Why drew ye not the knightly sword, before he blew the horn!"

We may be quite certain, however, that Hyder had never heard of the Border Minstrelsy, or of Walter Scott.

This publication of Colonel Malleson, as we began by remarking, is to us chiefly valuable for its lessons and deductions. We are sorry to say, however, that the author has accepted some of the commonplaces which are propounded on platforms by philanthropists who insist on it that the natives were far more comfortable under Akbar than under Wellesley; in the hands of Shah Jehan than in those of Lawrence or of Bentinck. The Mohammedan Government, he says, "lived in the country, acting and reacting on the people." And he goes on to explain how the splendour of their courts and the wealth of their aristocracy redounded to the benefit of the people, while the administration of public affairs was to a great extent in the hands of the natives, who formed the civil administration and shared in the command of the armies. He adds that these advantages touch the mainspring of national life and prosperity, and that they fail in our system. Now no more enlightened, acute, and well-informed traveller than Bernier ever wrote about India, and he wrote just two centuries ago. There are pages after pages of his which read very different from this. He had neither constituents to gratify, nor theories to support by subsequent exhumation of facts, nor predictions to be squared with events; and yet his deductions as to comfort and prosperity are the very reverse. As regards the admission of natives to higher offices, Colonel Malleson appears to forget that even such men as Akbar must have taken into service the supple and astute Hindus just as he found them, without requiring a high standard of official integrity and virtue. The Mahomedans, far mightier with the sword than effete or undisciplined Rajas, had no monopoly of administrative skill, and hardly any ideal of public morality. A Mussulman Subahdar or Viceroy delegated to distant provinces was probably very little, if at all, superior to the ancient representatives of the Statthalterschaften, Margaths, or Goor, but for the Moguls and Pathans, would have been collecting the revenue and dispensing the patriarchal system of the stick, the knife, and the hot irons, which we read about in Manu. If the natives wish to share "in the principal offices or the administration," they must ascend to our level, and discard the lax notions and the pliant morality with which they imbue all social and political life. One main justification of our being in India at all is that we do not intend to admit natives to a share in the government of their own country except on our principles. As to the command of the armies, the less said of this the better. It is possible to conceive, in some distant future, the appointment of a native financier or prefect in a British polutment of a native financier or prefect in a British [illegible] The appointment of General Jai Mangul Sing or of Brigadier Asbraf-ud-Dowlah to command the Umballa or the Allahabad Division, with English regiments under him, does not, to our thinking, enter even into the category of pleasing prospects or seductive dreams.

But the work suggests several other topics of the gravest character. At the time of the renewal of the last Charter at the Company's request, statistical papers showed that the native States of India covered an area of more than 700,000 square miles, contained races numbering more than 50 millions, and enjoyed revenues of more than 10 millions. The military forces of the same States then aggregated 400,000; infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The total tribute paid to us by these territories barely exceeded one million. Recent statements tend to prove that the total of the inhabitants, of the forces, and of the revenues, was probably understated, or has since increased. Now these Rajas contribute a sum to the Imperial treasury which is ludicrously disproportionate to the security and protection which they enjoy under our rule, and to their opportunities for developing commerce and amassing wealth. Foreign invasion is simply impossible. Equally impossible is it that Sindia should march a detachment of his troops into Indore, or that two of the oldest Rajput princes should settle by the sword a dispute as to precedence. A third contingency, that of the rebellion of ill-used masses against the cruelties or exactions of an irresponsible despot, is also beyond the pale of ordinary chances. While, then, the princes of the first or second rank owe us much, the host of chiefs of the third rank, numbering more than three hundred in Colonel Malleson's catalogue, literally owe us everything. There is not one of these gentlemen who might not be absorbed, annexed, or "requisitioned" to-morrow by his neighbour, but for our presence. And scores of cases happen at intervals of which the British public hears and cares nothing, when the interference of the Viceroy is sought for successfully to save a State from bankruptcy, a family from extinction, a whole people from despair. Now the main deduction we draw from records like the present is that there must be henceforth an end of any attempt to erect a new tribunal for the settlement of mal-administration, or any other contingency arising in these semi-civilized States. The late well-meant endeavour to make the Oil Battery paramount over the Foreign Office should never be repeated, and we are glad to see that Lord Salisbury founds a sufficient argument "against the adoption of a similar procedure, if unhappily a similar occasion for it was ever to arise." The Viceroy cannot again be permitted to shift his own responsibility to a Commission, or to invent a new-fangled machinery, however eminent the offender or however delicate the subject of dispute. He must vigorously govern this motley congress of powers and principalities by his own sense of what is due to the equities which they can claim, and to the dignity and authority which he is bound to uphold. If he does wrong, there is a direct appeal from him to the responsible Minister in this country and to the British Parliament. We thank Colonel Malleson for enabling us to point this moral.—*Saturday Review.*

COMMON-SENSE MANAGEMENT OF THE STOMACH.*

(*Spectator.*)

Specialism in medicine, which (we learn from the preface to this volume) "the profession decries, but the public approves," must commend itself very strongly to a doctor who happens to have chosen for his "speciality, that region of the human frame wherein the interest of the little internal drama centres for us all. There are fortunately numbers of persons amongst us who do not suffer from gouty feet or rheumatic shoulders, and who are never practically made aware that they have either a liver or a spleen. But few, indeed, are those who can boast of similar blissful ignorance respecting their possession of a stomach; and who, consequently do not at some time or other fall legitimately under the care of the man of medicine who has made this organ his domain. Beneath the portrait of such a doctor might be inscribed Voltaire's epigraph on the statue of Love:—

"Qui que tu sois, voici ton maître!
Il est—le tien, le tien, le doit être!"

Even the few exceptionally favoured mortals who have been dowered by Nature in the manner and to afford the only solid conditions of happiness—namely, with a cold heart and a strong stomach—even they cannot wholly evade the claims of *Dr. Drewry*, since he proposes to teach us, not only how to soothe and relieve, but also how to maintain in health and placid contentment that all-important little sack over which his genius presides.

It was a great discovery of a late Utilitarian philosopher (though scarcely a novel one to other people) that happiness cannot be grasped by rushing straight ahead to seize it, but is apt to fall, somehow, into the lap of men and women who are not thinking on the subject, but are minding their business, or perhaps trying to give it to their neighbours. May we dare to confess before *Dr. Drewry* and all the worshipful company of medical advisers that we nourish a suspicion that health belongs to the same category of blessings which those who seek do not find; and that, instead of teaching us, like a Hindoo Guroo, to concentrate our attention on the pit of our stomachs, the best advice a doctor could now-a-days give us would be to forget that we have any such physiological arrangements, and go on our way rejoicing, so that if we would commit a few indiscretions, they will, in the long-run, prove much less mischievous than the consequences of perpetual pondering on "what to eat, drink, and avoid," and following with absorbed anxiety the subsequent proceedings in the laboratory down-stairs? A candid, unsophisticated appetite is after all, the best of Guides to the Dinner-table, and when edibles have once gone (as children say) "down the red lane," to that bourne from whence the fewer travellers return the better, oblivion should cover them evermore, nor should any unhallowed curiosity seek to unveil the secrets of their prison-house. It was all very well for the sightly-hearted, open-air living Greeks to say that the counsel to know ourselves "descended from Heaven." For us, in our generation, self-introspection, moral and physical, is a bane and a disease; and half the evils which afflict us,—morbid consciences and scepticisms, dyspepsias and hysterias,—come of what an American writer calls "worrying about the soul," and (what most doctors urge us to do) worrying about the body. That no care or precaution will suffice too keep a man out of the physician's hands, if he be once misled into fretting about his digestive apparatus, would, indeed, appear from Dr. Drewrys own noteworthy remark. After saying that the object of his book was to enable people to "manage themselves on rational principles," he adds that the time has come when the mere information a physician affords on the nature and treatment of disease, "the more his work will be appreciated, and *his aid more frequently sought.*" Inquisitive readers may think the better we "manage" our stomachs, the more often we shall call in the doctor! A cheerful prospect,—for the medical section of society.

It is, however, quite hopeless, we are aware, to exhort our contemporaries to use a little wholesome neglect about their insides, and accept the significant hint of Nature that she does not want us to go pry into her kitchen (like vulgar mistresses who harass their cooks), and would have provided us with a stomach-lid to peep through, instead of covering it all up close under flesh and skin. And for rational attention to people will attend to the subject in better than irritation, we proceed to cull from Dr. Drewry's plain-spoken and practical list a book some of the counsels whereby our readers may "manage" themselves, having once for all delivered our souls by suggesting that the query whether the best of all "self-management" be not simply to pay scrupulous obedience to the pathetic and yearning appeals of the interesting organs in question for its and toast and eggs about 9 or 10 A.M., and for more solid satisfactions about 2 and 3 P.M.

After several pages of advice to babies and children (we beg pardon, we suppose they are addressed to mothers, but it is not clear at what tender age young persons are to begin to "manage their stomachs"), Dr. Drewry proceeds to treat of the ailments of the stomach during maturity, and naturally soon comes before us the various forms of indigestion,—pathetic dyspepsia, anæmic dyspepsia, fermentative dyspepsia, and dyspepsia accompanied by water-brash. For the most common form of all, pathetic dyspepsia, we are advised to live very moderately, and drink no spirits and little wine; and for anæmic dyspepsia (the disease of the aged, arising from defective power), to eat the most easily digestible food, and drink nourishing drinks. Upon particulars of these prescriptions, with more drugs than our feeble faith can swallow, are recommended for other forms of indigestion, and then the doctor tackles the weighty subject of food in general, and becomes great at this point that our author is possessed of two profound convictions,—first, that all mankind eat too much; and secondly, that the real *arcanum* of life is—oatmeal porridge! There is a happy coincidence in these views, because if Dr. Drewry can prevail on London bankers, politicians, and fine ladies to obey his emphatic command to breakfast on "porridge on "basins" (the word is not appetising) of what the Irish poor call "stirabout," and English paupers "skilly," it is tolerably certain that there is no longer in the way of gormandizing, and we should soon have a cold roast and boiled round the Drewrys shoulder. Dr. Drewry succeed in persuading us to sit round our breakfast-tables like Landseer's dogs, waiting while the "parritch" is "too hot?" Readers must not imagine, however, that our doctor is a stern monitor who would rob a poor (orrich) man of his beer, or even of his champagne. The book is full of very sensible hints about both eatables and drinkables, deprecating is the latter the bottled ales and ardent spirits (except for the aged), and observing that while "most persons require some stimulants than they require," numbers of conscientious people, on the other hand, render their own lives and the lives of those around them miserable through the querulousness and irritability in following out the most mistaken notions of obtaining from all alcoholic beverages [illegible] page 87.)

A few more items of advice are all we have room to make room in conclusion. Dr. Drewry tells us that a free use of soda, seltzer, or potass-water is weakening to the stomach, and that they ought only to be used for occasional refreshment. A mixed diet is, for every reason, desirable, and to keep down excessive fat it is better to diminish the quantity of food than (on Banting's principles) to avoid certain kinds thereof. "The nervous force has more influence over the fat than the particular kind of aliment taken." Persons of a sanguine temperament derive benefit from [illegible] who are bilious or nervous are [illegible] without it. For the young (under four years of age) "wash" is always bad. Of the cold bath Dr. Drewry cannot speak in too strong terms of praise. No man, woman, or child ought to be without it. The Turkish bath he thinks less well. It has been abandoned for race-horses, and "we may fairly suppose that similar effects are produced upon the human as the equine frame." Thirdly, he reminds the ladies may take four-o'clock tea with "less injury." Men, again, because they have practically dined at luncheon, and the "little morsels" they eat at the late dinner only [illegible] a supper. In what circle of ghouls Dr. Drewry is privileged to partake of his meals we cannot say, but a tolerably prolonged and extensive acquaintance with London society has not revealed to us any considerable number of such ladies who only peck at "little morsels," and as to his dictum that dinner should not be later than 7 P.M., *some four hours before retiring to rest*, we are forced to protest against the implied assumption that digestion is the proper time for going to bed for any more woman or child in Christendom. To talk about "digesting" our stomachs, or our brains, or our hearts, or anything that is ours, and at the same time coolly to propose to have every night the two best and most refreshing hours of rest of the twenty-four—namely, from ten to twelve—in one humble estimation, to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. The homely old proverb, after all, contains more wisdom than half the modern books on physic and psychics:—

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise."

* *Common-sense Management of the Stomach.* By George Overend Drewry, M.D., London: Henry S. King and Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,

(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)

DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,

Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery premises,

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The attention of GENTLEMEN and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to Mr. STREETER'S extensive Stock on 8-CARAT GOLD and GREAT REGULARITY, ENGLISH LEVER-WATCHES, and CLOCKS (watches made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. [illegible] than ordinary hand made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List, containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches of [illegible] productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat), has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

[illegible] STREET,

18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY

DIAMOND [illegible] Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH [illegible] AND CLOCKS, Specially adapted for [illegible] reliability and time-keeping qualities.

For [illegible] Illustrated Catalogue.

All Orders [illegible] remittances for the amount [illegible] Agents.

The Trade [illegible] trustworthy character of the metal [illegible] English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter may [illegible] of the gold supplied by him, [illegible]

[illegible] ER,

[illegible] LONDON,

BURLINGTON [illegible] LE ROAD, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,00
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August, 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One